SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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BALTIMORE.

Democratic National Convention

ORGANIZATION PERFECTED.

Belmont Heard From.

"HOW WE APPLES SWIM."

Doolittle Permanent President

A "BRICK" AT GREELEY'S HEAD.

The Cincinnati Platform Swallowed.

GREELEY TO GO DOWN NEXT.

His Nomination Guaranteed.

THE END NOT YET.

Temporary Adjournment.

TO-DAY THE CLIMAX.

Oh! What Shall They Do?

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Ford's Opera House, where the Democratic Convention is assembled, is handsomely decorated with banners, on which are inscribed the coats of arms of the several States. The building, though too small for such an assemblage, is admirably ventilated and is more comfortable than could be expected in this oppressive weather.

MR. BELMONT'S SPEECH.

The Convention was called to order by August Belmont, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee. Mr. Belmont said: Gentlemen of the Convention, it is again my privilege to welcome the delegates of the National Democracy who have met in order to present to the American people candidates for President and Vice President, for whom they solicit the suffrage of the Democratic and Conservative voters of this great Republic. At our last National Convention, held in July, 1868, I predicted that the election of Gen. Grant would result in the gradual usurpation of all the functions of the Government by the Executive and by Congress, to be followed sooner or later by a military despotism. A vast majority of the people of the United States have witnessed with grief and sorrow the correctness of that prediction, and they do not need words of fear and apprehension to the danger which are threatening us if the re-election of General Grant and the policy thus far pursued by the radical party be continued. Many of both parties, therefore, become alive to the fact that we are now living under a military despotism, over-riding the civil authority in many of the States of the Union; that by the arbitrary enactment of the so-called reconstruction laws, through a depraved majority in Congress, the rights of these States are infringed and trampled upon, and that Cæsarism and centralization—undermining and destroying very foundation of our Federal system, and are sweeping away the Constitutional bulwarks erected by the wisdom of the fathers of the Republic. Three years ago I said, and I repeat the words, that the very best men of the Republican party have severed themselves from the radical wing, which is trying to fasten upon the country another four years of the reign of corruption, usurpation and oppression; and whatever individual opinions we may entertain as to the choice of the candidate whom they have selected in opposition to General Grant, there cannot be any doubt of the political principles which, in making their action, nor can any taint be found with the platform of principles upon which they placed their candidates. The resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention are what the country require, and they must command the hearty support of every patriot throughout the land. In the struggle which is before us we must look to principles and not men. I trust that no prejudices will debar us from doing our duty to the American people.

General Grant has been a good and faithful soldier; during the civil war his stubborn, invincible courage contributed to overcome the fields with victory, and the American people have rewarded his services with the most unbounding generosity. I am willing to concede that his intentions as President of the United States while filling the high trust imposed upon him by the confidence of this great Republic. He is at this moment the very personification of the party to which he owes his position, and his re-election is fraught with the most deplorable consequences for the welfare of the Republic, and endangers the liberty of our people.

The Hon. Horace Greeley has been heretofore a bitter opponent of the Democratic party, and made violent attacks against myself individually, which have from time to time appeared in his journal, and certainly do not entitle him to any sympathy or preference at my hands; but Mr. Greeley represents the national and conservative element of the Republican platform, and by his admirable and manly letter of acceptance he has shown that he is fully alive to their spirit, and that if elected he will carry them out honestly and faithfully, and should you, therefore, in your wisdom, desire to pronounce in favor of the Cincinnati candidates, I shall, for one, most cheerfully bury all past differences and vote for their election with the same zeal and energy with which I have heretofore supported the candidates of the Democratic party.

The American people look with deep solicitude to your deliberations. It is for you to devise means by which to free them from the effect under which they are suffering. But in order to attain that end you are called upon to make every sacrifice of personal and party preference; however much you might desire to fight in the coming battle for our rights and liberties under one of the trusted leaders of the Democratic party, it will become your duty to discard all considerations of party tradition, if the selection of good and wise men outside of our ranks offers a better chance of success. You must remember that you are here not only as Democrats, but as citizens of our great country, and that no sacrifice can be too great which she demands at your hands.

Now before I propose to your acceptance as temporary Chairman of this Convention, permit me to detain you one moment longer by a few words of an entirely personal character. With my present action terminates my official functions as chairman of the National Democratic Committee an office which, by the confidence of my constituents and courtesy in my colleagues, I have held for twelve consecutive years. During all that time I have been charged with hard work, and with all the energy and capacity which God has given me to do my duty faithfully to party and country, and to render myself worthy of the great trust confided in me. While I was grieved and mortified to see at various times my motives and actions misconstrued by several Democratic papers, and that some even descended to fabrications of most absurd falsehoods concerning my social and political conduct, I have had the proud and consoling satisfaction that my colleagues on the National Committee, and those who know me, testify to the integrity and purity of my intentions in all the trying situations in which my official position has placed me. And let me tell you, gentlemen, that there is not one among you who breathes a warmer or truer affection for our party and our country than I have done and ever shall feel. You love Republic. You love your native land, as you do the mother who gave you birth. But to me she is the chosen bride and choice of my youth, the faithful and loving companion of my manhood, and now that I enter upon the sere and yellow leaf of life, I cling to her with all the fond recollections of manifold blessings received at her hands. I retire from the position which I have held to take my place in the great rank and file of that great party whose national, constitutional and conservative principles have claimed my unwavering allegiance for the last thirty years, and as long as the Almighty will spare my life I shall never falter in my love and devotion to that party.

Our committee have the honor to propose to your acceptance, gentlemen, the distinguished, venerable citizen of Virginia, and grandson of the patriot statesman, Thomas Jefferson. It is an auspicious omen that the son of the author of the Declaration of Independence is to inaugurate the struggle of Democracy for freedom and equality for every American citizen and against oppression and tyranny in our fair land.

MR. RANDOLPH'S SPEECH.

The temporary Chairman, Mr. Randolph, on taking his seat, said: "I am aware that the very great honor conferred on me by this body is due to no personal merit of my own, but a token of respect to the State from which I come, and a recognition of other circumstances possibly adventitious. I am, perhaps, the oldest member in this body, and a life of eighty years spent in the Democratic Republican party constitutes me a senior member. I remember freshly every Presidential contest from the first election of Jefferson to the present time, and I can say with truth that I remember none which involved higher questions of personal liberty, local self-government, honest administration and constitutional freedom than the present, or one which demanded of our people a call for the most early recourse to prudential principles. It strikes me as the duty of this hour and of this body to wrest the Government from the hands of its present despotic and corrupt holders and to place it in honest hands; to restore to citizens everywhere the proud consciousness of personal right, and to all the States perfect integrity of local self-government. This, with a recognition of the supremacy of civil law, will, in my judgment, disparage all our present duty."

PRAYER.

The Rev. Henry Slicer being present, addressed the throne of grace, and Frederic O. Prince, of Massachusetts, was chosen temporary secretary.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

On motion of Hoffman, of New York, Committees on Credentials and Organization were appointed, to consist of gentlemen whose names had just been sent up.

Mr. Cox, of New York, moved the adoption of the rules of the last Democratic National Convention for the government of this convention, until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. McHenry, of Kentucky, a resolution of thanks to Mr. Belmont for his very able and efficient service as chairman of the National Committee was adopted.

A recess was taken until 4 P. M.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Convention reassembled at a few minutes after four o'clock. The Committee on Organization reported Jas. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, for permanent President, with the following:

Vice Presidents—Alabama, Wm. M. Bird; Arkansas, D. W. Carroll; California, Hon. Eugene Casserly; Connecticut, D. A. Daniels; Delaware, J. H. Payner; Florida, Thomas Rundell; Georgia, H. L. Benning; Illinois, Wm. N. Coler; Indiana, Bayless W. Hanna; Iowa, John H. Peters; Kansas, Isaac Sharp; Kentucky, G. H. Dorne; Louisiana, B. F. Taylor; Maine, Wm. N. McCrellis; Maryland, R. T. Banks; Massachusetts, D. D. Brodhead; Michigan, E. H. Lathrop; Minnesota, William Lee; Mississippi, J. W. C. Watson; Missouri, Silas Woodson; Nebraska, John Black; Nevada, N. B. Weyman; New Hampshire, G. M. W. Pittman; New Jersey, Albert H. S. Lage; New York, Thomas Kinsella; North Carolina, R. T. Armfield; Ohio, Alfred Gaither; Oregon, E. F. Caliby; Pennsylvania, Wm. McMullen; Rhode Island, Lyman Pierce; South Carolina, William Aiken; Tennessee, Nell S. Brown; Texas, J. W. Henderson; Vermont, W. H. Hariben; Virginia, Robert Ould; West Virginia, Allen T. Carpenter; Wisconsin, H. H. Gray; District of Columbia, Richard T. Merrick; Idaho, B. F. Patterson; New Mexico, Charles P. Chaves.

Secretaries—Alabama, Albert O'Martin; Arkansas, W. D. Blocker; California, Henry George; Connecticut, N. V. Stevens; Delaware, James Williams; Florida, F. Baltzell; Georgia, C. W. Styles; Illinois J. H. Oberley; Indiana, A. W. Whitley; Iowa, S. B. Evans; Kansas, H. W. Howlett. Kentucky, J. M. Hines; Louisiana, Wm. Levy; Maine, Albert Moore; Maryland, T. H. Moore; Massachusetts, C. O. Morse; Michigan, Henry H. Lock; Minnesota, J. J. Hueston; Nebraska, W. A. Coleman; Nevada, George C. Berry; New Hampshire, Wm. Rand; New Jersey, Leon Abbott; New York, Lester B. Falkner; North Carolina, A. E. Highhart; Ohio, E. S. Todd; Pennsylvania, Wm. M. Randall; Rhode Island, W. D. Beach; South Carolina, J. F. Iseiar; Tennessee, M. C. Galloway; Texas, R. S. Walker; Vermont, George H. Wood; Virginia, A. W. C. Owen; West Virginia, Lewis Baker; Dakota, T. F. Singeser; District of Columbia, Thomas Dickinson; Idaho, Albert Heed; Utah, L. Staab.

Reading Secretaries—E. O. Perrin, of New York; A. T. Whittlesey, of Indiana, and Thos. H. Moore, of Maryland.

Recording Secretary—John C. Barr, of Pennsylvania.

On motion the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was adopted and the committee discharged.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and Governor Hoffman, of New York, were appointed by the chairman to escort the permanent President to the chair.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Doolittle made a long speech, attacking the present administration, and giving a history of the Liberal movement. He commenced as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention—I thank you for this great honor. Words cannot tell how much, but you will allow me to pass at once from what is personal to speak of the great occasion, the duty and the purpose which brings us here. Two years ago, nearly five years after a bloody period of civil war had closed, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, feeling keenly all the evils of the proscriptive test oaths, the hates and strifes, and the passions the war had left upon them long after the war itself had ceased, and feeling keenly the centralized federal dictation in their local elections, determined to organize a movement to restore equal rights to all our citizens, white as well as black, to restore local self-government and to arrest further centralization of federal power. They then said this thing has gone far enough, if not too far. The time has come when all honest and patriotic Republicans must say "halt," and reassert the vital doctrines of a Republican Government that under the constitutional powers of the federal Government are defined and limited; and that the people of the States have a right to govern themselves in their own domestic affairs upon a basis of equality of all States before a higher law, before the Constitution," and equality of all men before law; of universal loyalty, universal suffrage and peace, taking no step backward, taking no right or no franchise which had been secured to the blacks; pledging themselves to support them all in their full vigor. They at the same time inaugurated in the name of liberty, in the name of Republican government itself, that freedom and equal rights should be restored to the white people. They organized nearly 40,000 strong, and called upon Gratz Brown to head the movement. They placed him in nomination for Governor, and then what followed? Eighty thousand Democrats and Republicans, looking upon the success of that movement as always a party triumph, resolved to sustain it with their whole strength. Love of country, love of republican liberty, love of equal rights of all men inspired that union, and taught men to act together who had been politically opposed to each other all their lives upon other questions and in other times, and without violating either logic, conscience or consistency on either side.

BUSINESS COMMENCED.

The Vice Presidents, upon an invitation of the President, came forward and took their seats on the platform.

The President—The chair awaits the action of the Convention. He understands that no Committee on Resolutions has been appointed. What is the pleasure of the Convention?

General McClernand, of Illinois—I move that a committee of one from each State be named by the respective delegations, and be appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

The President—The gentlemen from Illinois will please send up his proposition in writing.

G. G. Perkins, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Resolutions, composed of one delegate from each State, be appointed by the President on the suggestion of the chairman of each State delegation, upon a call by States. The resolution was adopted, and in pursuance thereof, the States were called, when the following named gentlemen were announced to constitute the

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Alabama, Chas. L. Scott; Arkansas, Gen. Jas. F. Bacon; California, Wm. N. Given; Connecticut, Alfred E. Burr; Delaware, Thos. F. Bayard; Florida, Chandler H. Smith; Georgia, Isaac W. Avery; Illinois, James Shaw; Indiana, Henry W. Harrington; Iowa, Chas. Mason; Kentucky, Jno. Martin; Kentucky, R. Mallory; Louisiana, J. M. Sandige; Maine, T. H. Hubbard; Maryland, Montgomery Blair; Massachusetts, O. Stevens; Michigan, Isaac M. Main; Minnesota, C. H. Bisery; Mississippi, Ethel Bardale; Missouri, Wm. Hyde; Nebraska, E. W. Thomas; Nevada, Geo. D. Perry; New Hampshire, Harry Bingham; New York, Wm. Cassery; North Carolina, Thos. L. Clingman; Ohio, J. E. McGinney; Oregon, Jos. J. Kelly; Pennsylvania, Daniel J. Randall; Rhode Island, N. N. Vanshak; South Carolina, M. O'Connor; Tennessee, Jno. H. Savage; Texas, Geo. W. Smith; Vermont, Homer Wheaton; Virginia, Jno. R. Baldwin; West Virginia, Henry Brannon; Wisconsin, Edward S. Bragg.

The President—Those gentlemen named by the several delegations are appointed by the Chair as members of the Committee on Resolutions, pursuant to the resolution adopted.

A delegate from Connecticut moved that there be added to the list of States already called the District of Columbia, and that she be allowed a member on the Committee on Resolutions.

Another delegate moved to amend by adding "and from each of the Territories," which amendment was accepted by the mover of the resolution.

H. B. Smith, of Virginia—Mr. Chairman, I don't desire to say a word against the Territories or the District of Columbia, or the interests of these Territories. I desire to preserve the usages and practices and principles of the Democratic party. It is hardly in accordance with these practices to let the feeble organizations of Territories come in here and co-trol the action of older and larger States. I therefore am opposed to the resolution.

Nichols Hathaway, of Massachusetts—I move that the resignation of the gentlemen from Connecticut be laid on the table.

The question was put upon the motion to lay on the table, and it was declared carried.

Bayless W. Hanna, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all the resolutions pertaining to the platform of principles to be adopted by the Convention be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with power to act.

Robert Christ, of New York—I move to amend that they be referred without reading. [Loud cries of "No."]

The question being put on the amendment, it was agreed to and the resolution as amended adopted.

A MOVE FOR GREELEY.

Various delegates sent to the chair resolutions, which, under the rule already adopted, were referred to the Committee on Resolutions without reading. Among these were the following, by M. A. Dougherty, of Ohio:

Resolved, That believing the safety and welfare of the country demand at this time united action of all patriotic citizens, however widely they have differed or may now differ on political opinion, to effect an exchange in the administration of the general Government, and believing also that in the present crisis of public affairs the Democratic party can best promote the true interests of the country by not presenting candidates from its own ranks for President and Vice President, and by cordially uniting in the support of the candidates presented by the Liberal Reformers through their Convention at Cincinnati; therefore we do hereby nominate Horace Greeley, of New York, for President of the United States, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President of the United States.

ACCEPTING THE SITUATION.

By S. F. Butterworth, of California—

Resolved, That we recognize and accept the doctrine of civil equality of all men, without regard to color or past condition, as a fixed and established principle, which, as a party, we will not attempt to change, and we will in good faith support, sustain and defend the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution as the paramount law of the land.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

By James Gallagher, of Connecticut—

Resolved, That in accepting the Constitution as it is with the Fourteenth amendment, declaring all persons born or not black or naturalized in the United States, subject to the jurisdiction thereof, citizens, and recognizing in the opinion of Judge Taney that a citizen is one who has entire equality and privileges, civil and political, we are logically compelled to admit that women, being citizens, are possessed of the right to vote and entitled to national protection in the exercise thereof.

FROM ALABAMA.

By the Alabama delegation, desiring the restoration of the Constitution and of equal rights to every State and citizen, and to that end accepting the nominations of Greeley and Brown, and endorsing the Cincinnati platform, as restated in Greeley's letter of acceptance.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

D. S. Dickman, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions—The Committee on Credentials is now ready to report. The Secretary read the report as follows: To the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore assembled—Your Committee on Credentials do respectfully report that on the call of States they all report their delegation full, with no contested seats; that the number of seats in the convention is seven hundred and thirty-two; that Texas reports twenty delegates, and your committee recommend that they be allowed seats on the floor, but only to cast the eight votes to which she is entitled. Your committee further recommend that the delegates present from the several territories be entitled to seats on the floor without a vote. Your committee, through their Secretary, herewith transmit to the Convention an accurate list and correct list of delegates from all several States of the Union. All of which is now respectfully submitted.

The question was put, and the report of the committee agreed to.

A MOVE TO ADJOURN.

Wm. B. Rankin, of New Jersey, moved that the Convention adjourn till to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The motion was lost.

On motion of Gov. Hoffman, of New York, the Convention voted that when it adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Clarkson W. Potter then moved that the Convention adjourn, but the motion was lost.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On motion of a delegate from Connecticut, the Convention then proceeded to call the roll of States alphabetically, for the purpose of naming members of the National Executive Committee, as thus announced: Alabama, George A. Walker, Jacksonville; Arkansas, S. R. Dockrell, Pine Bluffs; California, F. McOppin, San Francisco; Connecticut, W. H. Barnum, Lime Rock; Delaware, Chas. Beasten, Odessa; Florida, C. E. Dyke, Tallahassee; Georgia, A. R. Wright, Augusta; Illinois, Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; Indiana, Thomas Dowling, Terre Haute; Iowa, M. Hall, Dubuque; Kansas, Isaac Eason, Leavenworth; Kentucky, H. D. McKenny, Hartford; Louisiana, H. D. Ogden, New Orleans; Maine, D. M. Swett, Portland; Maryland, A. Leo Knott, Baltimore; Massachusetts, F. O. Prinen, Boston; Michigan, W. Moore, Detroit; Minnesota, Wm. Lochren, Minneapolis; Mississippi, J. H. Sharp, Columbus; Missouri, John G. Priest, St. Louis; Nebraska, L. L. Miller, Omaha; Nevada, Thos. H. Williams, Virginia City; New Hampshire, M. V. B. Edgerly, Manchester; New Jersey, T. F. Randolph, Morristown; New York, A. S. Sheil, New York; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom Weldon; Ohio, J. G. Johnson, Columbus; Oregon, B. J. Ladd, Portland; Pennsylvania, Jas. P. Barr, Pittsburgh; Rhode Island, Gideon Bradford, Providence; South Carolina, Thos. G. Simmons, Charleston; Tennessee, W. R. Bale, Nashville; Texas, F. S. Stockdale, Indianola; Vermont, H. E. Smith, Northfield; Virginia, John Goode, Norfolk; West Virginia, J. B. Hoge, Martinsburg; Wisconsin, Geo. H. Paul, Milwaukee.

When New York was called, Governor Hoffman rose and said: Mr. Belmont has presented to the New York delegation a letter declining a reappointment upon the National Executive Committee, and the delegation, with entire unanimity, present the name of August Schell.

ADJOURNMENT AT LAST.

A delegate from Indiana moved that the Convention do now proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

A gentleman from Indiana—I move that this Convention now adjourn.

The Chairman—Before putting that motion I desire to state that the Committee on Resolutions is expected to be ready to report to the Convention immediately after the hour of assembling to-morrow morning.

The Chair—The motion is not in order pending a motion to adjourn.

Convention then adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Democratic committee on resolutions met to-night at the Carrollton House. Only the States were represented. A. E. Barr, of Connecticut, accepted the chair, and Samuel J. Randall acted as secretary.

The Cincinnati platform having been presented, various ammendments were proposed, debated and rejected.

After a three hours' session the Cincinnati platform was adopted without any modification whatever, with the following introduction:

"We, the Democratic electors of the United States, in National Convention assembled, present the following principles, already proclaimed at Cincinnati, as essential to a just government."

All the States voted for the platform as thus prefaced, with the exception of Delaware, Mississippi, Georgia and Oregon.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The National Democratic Executive Committee held a session this evening after the adjournment of the Convention. No official business was considered, and the chairman will not be selected until the meeting of the committee to-morrow afternoon.

MIDNIGHT ORGIES.

The Americus Club of Philadelphia serenaded to-night the mass delegation at Barnum's hotel. An immense crowd was collected, and speeches were made by Thos. Kargan, of Boston, and G. M. Stearns, of Springfield, Mass.

An immense crowd gathered in Monument Square, and speeches were made from the Monument hotel by a number of gentlemen.

THE SITUATION.

The impression prevails among several of the leading members of the National Committee that the Convention will adjourn *sine die* at 2 P. M. to-morrow; that before noon the Convention will perfect a ticket; that Greeley will be nominated almost by acclamation, and that on the call of States before Pennsylvania is reached, he will have received a sufficient number of votes for a nomination, when the Keystone State will vote as a unit for him.

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.

The New York delegation resolved to-day to cast a solid vote for Greeley and Brown. They are also in favor of a direct nomination instead of an endorsement.

MEETING OF SOLTERS.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The straight-out advocates met at 8 o'clock at the Maryland Institute, Joseph R. Flanders in the chair, and appointed a committee of seven, of which Mr. Munnel, of Kentucky, is chairman, to prepare an address to the Democrats of the United States.

A RESOLUTION FROM "BRICK" POMEROY.

M. M. Pomeroy offered a resolution declaring that there was no intention to produce a schism in the Democratic organization, or dictate a policy to the regular Convention, declaring that we, as Democrats, prefer principles to men, preservation of party to any man's elevation to power, pledging support to the nominees of the regular Convention, providing that they are Democrats; also that if the Democratic organization is disbanded, cooperation be given in a future movement of re-organization. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

BRICK POMEROY'S OPINION OF GREELEY.

Mr. Pomeroy then spoke, saying he did not believe in the cry of choosing between two Republican evils. He did not want the devil (Greeley), whose life was tainted with treason. Greeley never can be President. Even Democrats will not support him, while as to others deficient in principles, known by that name, the gold and silver of Grant is more potent than the turnips and cabbages of the farmer of Chappaqua.

A committee was appointed on permanent organization.

Geo. Bates, of Pennsylvania, said he had left his profitable business of butchering to come here in behalf of Democracy.

Adjourned till to-morrow noon.

[Note.—The dispatch of our special correspondent was received at such a late hour as to prevent its publication this morning. However, it but repeats in different words the foregoing regular report, and hence, aside from a quantity of gossip and speculation sent by our own reporter, the reader is deprived of nothing of importance by the suppression.—EDS.]

SPORTING.

The Turf.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The great trot for a purse of $5,000 between Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, American Girl and Henry came off this afternoon at Fleetwood Park, in the presence of 5,000 spectators. The American Girl won the race in three straight heats; time: 2:21, 2:19½, 2:24. After the second heat it was found that Goldsmith Maid had cut her quarter and the judges allowed her to withdraw. Summary: American Girl, 1, 1, 1; Lucy, 2, 2, 2; Henry, 4, 4, 3; Goldsmith Maid, 3, 3, drawn.

The excitement during the progress of the race ran high, and at the end of each heat the American Girl was received with cheers. She won the first heat by half a length, the second by two lengths, and the third by one length.

AQUATIC.

ERIE, PA., July 9.—The championship race for the six oared shells of the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association comes off here to-morrow at 6 P. M. The Saginaw, East Saginaw, Erie, and perhaps the Chicago club, will compete for the prize. The regatta will last Wednesday and Thursday. The Wahwah sums of Saginaw are selling first choice in the pool to-night.

BASE BALL.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Base ball: Baltimore, 7; Forest City, of Cleveland, 5.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Base ball; Haymakers, fifteen; Eckfords, three.

Address by a Pittsburgher.

HARTFORD, July 9.—Rev. J. Scarborough, of Pittsburgh, delivered the annual address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Trinity College this evening. The subject was "The Social Tendencies of the Age." His conclusions were that the tendencies of the age were good and the prospects of the future bright.

NEW YORK.

Trial of Stokes.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

The Erie Directory.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1872.

TRIAL OF STOKES.

The Stokes trial opened with apologetic remarks from Mr. Tremaine to Mr. Beach.

Evidence showing that Stokes was watched, etc., ruled out; also Dorman Beaton's affidavit as to being assaulted by ruffians, and so on.

Dr. Carnochan was called to support the theory of the defence that Fisk's death was accelerated, if not caused, by medical treatment, probing, and the like. When he saw Fisk on January 6th, he did not apprehend any speedy termination of the case; did not consider Fisk in immediate danger up to 10:30 that night. He condemned the use of opium in the case.

Witness considered deceased under circumstances admitting of recovery. His examination as to medical points was continued at length, witness saying Fisk had no appearances of shock when he saw him; that he never said he (Fisk) died of shock.

Upon cross-examination, Dr. Carnochan said he differed from Dr. Jayne, in that he (Carnochan) belonged to a school of curing.

Witness was cross-questioned at very great length, Dr. Carnochan stating that in exceptional cases like Fisk's there had been recovery. He might give an opinion under certain circumstances in such a case.

Dr. Carnochan, in a further cross-examination, admitted Fisk had symptoms of peritonitis in the region of the umbilicus, and that Fisk could have had a wound without shock. He did not know enough of the case to give an opinion as to what was the cause of Fisk's death.

Doctor Abraham Jacoby was next examined, and testified that in his opinion Fisk's death was caused either by morphine poisoning or uremia.

Dr. Benj. W. McCrady, sworn.

Question—From your knowledge of this case, what would you say was the cause of Fisk's death? Answer—It was opium, and nothing else.

David S. Beach, stenographer, who reported the testimony at the coroner's inquest, was examined as to the accuracy of his reports of the minutes, and replied they were correct. He looked over the original numbers, but could not find that Hart had sworn in his examination that the prisoner had denied the shooting.

Edward H. Stokes, father of the prisoner, testified that he was seventy two years old; has resided ten years in Pittsburgh; previous to that in Philadelphia. His son had been married about ten years. In January, 1871, his son was arrested and put into prison for a day or two. From the time of his troubles with Fisk, eight months before his last arrest, the prisoner's character was changed. (Here witness burst into tears and sobbed.) His son used to complain of pain in his head, and used to place his hand to his head. He used to propose a thing now, and the next moment fly off to something else. His conduct became changed, and he used to be disrespectful to witness. Once he became so excited that he rushed out of the house; there was something threatening in his eyes at this time.

Q.—Have there been cases of insanity in your family, on his mother's side? A.—The mother again burst into tears and answered in the affirmative.)

Q.—How many? A.—There was but one case I should call insanity, but there were cases of hallucination. His mother's nephew was laboring under hallucination, and was sent to the Bloomingdale asylum, but they did not consider him insane. My wife's mother died in a weak state of mind for years, but not insane.

Q.—When your son was sick, did you discover that he carried a pistol? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did he say he carried it for? A.—To protect himself against Fisk's bullies. As far back as 1866 his son carried a pistol.

Adjourned.

THE ERIE DIRECTORY.

The Erie ticket is already elected. Watson is President and Diven Vice President. Both have accepted. A resolution was passed complimentary to Gen Dix and the members of the Directory. Watson was first publicly known as Assistant Secretary of War during the term of Edwin M. Stanton. Since his retirement from that position, before the war broke out, he has been indentified with oil and railroad interests in Pennsylvania and Ohio. He was President of the Southern Improvement Company, which attempted to establish what was in effect an oil carrying business, and it will be remembered that he was summoned before the last Congress in connection with that scheme. He has also, since the organization of the Erie Republican party, been prominently connected with several roads leased by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

THE ORANGEMEN'S PARADE.

The arrangements for the Orange parade on Friday are complete. Wm. Metiee will be Grand Marshal. No lodge of the American Protestant Association will parade as a body, the organization preferring to stick to its regular anniversary, on the 22d of February.

CARD FROM STRAUSS.

A card from Strauss says that the assertion that a ball is to be given in his honor on Friday evening, to which Grant and other distinguished guests are to be invited, is entirely groundless.

BEECHER'S SILVER WEDDING.

The silver wedding of Henry Ward Beecher, on the 10th of October, will be made the occasion of a four days' celebration by the congregation of Plymouth church.

THE BELDEN WILL.

The Belden will, in favor of Mrs. Lechardt, and was which contested by the heirs at law, has been admitted to probate.

RETURNED.

The Seventh Regiment returned from Saratoga this evening.

NEWPORT.

Cuban Man-of-War Seized.

NEWPORT, July 9.—Last evening the revenue cutter Moccasin, stationed at this port, was on a cruise to Black Island, and when off Point Judith, she sighted a suspicious-looking craft, and upon trying to get speaking to her, found her to be the Cuban privateer Pioneer, formerly the United States revenue cutter Resolute, which had been sold a short time since to Cuban parties. The captain of the cutter ordered her commander aboard, who was a Lieutenant in the Spanish commander of the Cuban navy. The schooner was brought into port, and this morning the Cuban flag is flying from her mast-head. The crew consists of four officers and fifteen men. The commander is G. R. Hattrick, Captain R. Cain, and Second Lieutenant, J. A. Chaurean. The crew is made up of all nationalities. The vessel is heavily armed, having two twenty pound Parrott guns and one eighteen pound rifled French gun, besides a large stock of small arms with ammunition, and provisions for a long cruise. When asked why she was in neutral waters, her commander said he was waiting for further orders from a messenger who was put ashore at Charleston, bound for New York, a short time ago. It is thought that the officers have acted as a decoy for drawing Spanish war vessels from Cuban waters, and are very anxious to get out of port before the Spanish fleet hears of their whereabouts.

ARKANSAS.

Outlawry in Pope County.

LITTLE ROCK, July 9.—A few days since Deputy Sheriff Williams, of Pope county, returned to Dover, the county site, from the country, with a bullet hole through his hat and coat, stating he had been fired on from the roadside by unseen persons. Yesterday the Sheriff summoned a posse, went out and arrested four persons, generally considered the best citizens of the county, on suspicion of committing the deed. In the evening he started with them to Dardanelle, a distance of about twelve miles, with the avowed intention of bringing them before the Circuit Judge for trial. Before leaving Dover, it appears, the Sheriff had stated that he expected to be fired upon before reaching Dardanelle. About half way between the two points the four prisoners were placed in front of the guard, and after traveling a short time were fired upon from the crowd. Soon after this shots were heard in front of the sheriff's crowd, and he at once gave orders to the guard to fire. They did so, killing two, and it is thought three, of the prisoners. One escaped.

The Sheriff and clerk of the county then dispersed the posse and came to this city to see the Governor, arriving this evening. The citizens also sent a deputation to see the Governor. They state that portions of the people in Pope county are under arms. More serious results may follow.

ST. LOUIS.

The Reynolds County Outrage.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The men who were brought here yesterday charged with brutally whipping the Rev. Thomas Callahan, in Reynolds county, a short time ago, emphatically deny that they had anything to do with the affair, but say if he was whipped at all he deserved it, as he had made himself very obnoxious by slandering ladies in the neighborhood, and by taking an active part in local politics. In other respects they tell a rather confused story about affairs connected with Mr. Callahan, the truth of which will doubtless come out at the judicial examination.

Sheriff George was released on $3,000 bonds, and Parks and Allison on $1,500 each, the latter on his recognizance. It appears that that they were arrested before, being brought here and bailed by United States Commissioner Swartz at Ironton, to appear for an examination on July 15th. They also deny that there is a Ku Klux or any other unlawful organization in Reynolds county.

Louisiana Democratic Reform Ticket.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—The Democratic Reform State Central Committee have united on the following State ticket: Governor, John McElroy, of Ouachita; Lieutenant Governor, B. J. Jones, of New Orleans.

FOREIGN.

Late Mexican News.

EXPLOSION IN GLASGOW.

Monument to a German Statesman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXPLOSION IN GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, July 9.—A terrible explosion occurred in an extensive flour mill at Glasgow. The flames burst out immediately after the explosion, and the building was entirely destroyed. Eleven persons, buried in the ruins, were burned to death, and twelve taken out badly injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

GERMANY.

UNVEILING THE MONUMENT TO STEIN.

NASSAU, July 9.—The monument to the great German statesman Stein was unveiled in this city to-day. The ceremony took place in the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Germany and Prince Frederick William, and the chief dignitaries of the court and empire. The spectacle was witnessed by vast crowds of people from all parts of Europe. George Bancroft, American Minister, who was present, was invited to address the assemblage. He gave an eloquent account of the career of the man whose memory Germany to-day celebrated. Stein, he said first kindled the idea of German unity, and time had fanned the spark into flame. To him Germany owed the proud position she now held among the nations of the earth.

MEXICO.

ASSASSINATIONS AND KIDNAPPING.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 1.—The revolutionary movements continue and assassinations and kidnapping prevail everywhere. The Mexican Journals are full of complaints against the usurpations of the Government.

PERSONALS.

Mariscal, Mexican Minister to the United States, will probably go to Washington on the 15th.

Thomas H. Nelson, Minister of the United States to Mexico, will also sail for New York on the 15th inst., and will not return as American Minister.

It is reported that ex-Gov. Baez will soon resume the Governorship of Vera Cruz.

The execution of Yuclan, a former member of the press in Cuba by the Spanish authorities, created a great excitement in Mexico.

General Rosenranz has published a manifesto censuring the Mexican journals for having attacked a projected railroad enterprise, complaining that in spite of his known predilections for Mexico and Mexicans, there is nobody to defend him. He calls on the patriotism, honor, and generosity of the Mexicans to take the matter of the railroad again under consideration.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1872.

SUICIDE.

George T. Cottrell, a clerk in the War Department, committed suicide in a hotel this morning. He engaged a room there last night, and this morning, after ringing for water, cut a gash in his wrist and then in his throat, inflicting slight cuts on his throat. Death was caused from the wound in the wrist. He left a note asking to be buried in Potter's Field, and saying the suicide was premeditated. Cottrell was a native of Vermont, but resided in Wisconsin for some years.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Increasing easterly winds with rain will probably continue with occasional thunder from New Jersey to the Gulf States; a more serious disturbance is apparently in progress in the gulf southwest of Florida; a rising barometer and clearing weather prevail in the south-west; a falling barometer and increasing cloudiness with southerly winds and local storms prevail over the lower lakes.

THE ERIE DIRECTORY.

The Erie ticket is already elected. Watson is President and Diven Vice President. Both have accepted. A resolution was passed complimentary to Gen Dix and the members of the Directory. Watson was first publicly known as Assistant Secretary of War during the term of Edwin M. Stanton. Since his retirement from that position, before the war broke out, he has been indentified with oil and railroad interests in Pennsylvania and Ohio. He was President of the Southern Improvement Company, which attempted to establish what was in effect an oil carrying business, and it will be remembered that he was summoned before the last Congress in connection with that scheme. He has also, since the organization of the Erie Republican party, been prominently connected with several roads leased by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, is expected in Switzerland next week.

—Steck Thornbury's hat, fur and furnishing store, at Zanesville, Ohio, was burned on Sunday night.

—Foreign papers announce the death, at Stettin, June 21st, of the celebrated German author, Robert Prutz.

—A negro named Thos. Smith was sentenced, at Louisville, to be hung on the 13th of September for the murder of Joseph Braden in May, 1871.

—James Neggles and Joseph Creed, living at Lebanon, Illinois, got into a quarrel last Saturday night. The latter stabbed the former, killing him.

—Robert Smith and Andrew G. Teelen, while bathing in the Mississippi river at Maline, Iowa, on Sunday, were carried away by the current and drowned.

—A dispatch from Anna, Ohio, says that two of the three young men taken from jail at Celina, Ohio, on Monday night by the excited citizens,

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. P. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia;
WM. W. WHITE, Indiana;
WM. LILLY, Schuylkill;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
D. N. MCALISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM M. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES S. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
WM. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIII DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. MCCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
JEREMIAH SAMPLE, of Sharpsburg.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
J. C. YOUNG, of Reserve.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN MCHALE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. MCCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES MONTGOMERY, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
JAMES W. BELL, of Pittsburgh.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, } J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL PENTLARGE, } MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, } THOMAS HOWARD.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾@113¾.

WE TOOK OCCASION a short time ago to refer to the business character and qualifications of P. H. Watson, Esq., the President of the South Improvement Company, remarking that for comprehensive ability, integrity and character, few, if any, excelled him. His recent promotion to the Presidency of the New York and Erie Railroad Company verifies the good opinions we held and expressed of him.

IN REPONSE to our late invitation for information regarding the crop prospects, we have received most encouraging reports from all sections. The general crop of wheat and other cereals will be better than an average one, while fruit promises exceedingly well. Altogether we will have good reason to thank Almighty God for the generous crops and general prosperity vouchsafed us in this His good year of blessings.

THE HEATED TERM is having its effect in running up the mortality list of the larger cities, to unprecedented figures in the absence of epidemic disease. In New York last week there were 1,567 deaths, and in Philadelphia 748. This shows more than a hundred per cent. greater mortality in New York with only forty per cent. more population. In New York the deaths increased 801 from the preceding week, and the total was greater than any week since the memorable cholera season. In Philadelphia a single death was reported from cholera.

THE Philadelphia *Press*—a journal mainly devoted to the work of maligning all who differ from its virtuous editor, and to inordinate puffing of one John W. Forney—disclaims the charge, that it attempted to collect from the State Central Committee an unjust claim for its editorials and local matter referring to State politics. As it said a few days ago, referring to another matter in dispute, "it is merely a question of veracity"—the word of Forney on the one hand, and that of Col. Errett on the other. For our part we prefer to believe the latter, as we did in the former contest between the two men.

THE BANKING CAPITAL of Philadelphia amounts to $146,000,000, of which $86,000,000 is represented by the national banks, $25,000,000 by the trust companies, $12,000,000 by the saving funds, $3,000,000 State bank assets and $20,000,000 private bankers. This is a great increase, and it is constantly growing. The *North American* attributes the increase to the steady stream of people of wealth moving to Philadelphia from the interior, and the tendency of country banks to send their surplus means to the city for investment. It is an extraordinary fact to reflect upon, that this one city of Philadelphia has more banking resources than the entire southern States, and that the disparity between the two increases constantly in favor of Philadelphia.

MR. FORNEY, of the *Press*, is closely following in the foot-steps of Horace Greeley. The latter went South and made complimentary speeches to the Southern people, flattering them into the belief of his deep love for their welfare, and his interest in their behalf. Forney isn ow doing the same thing. Horace made himself conspicuous by branding all who dared to disagree with him in the North as liars and imbeciles. Now Forney's paper, as witness its last few issues, has fallen into the same track. Verily, the minds of great politicians must run in the same direction. The old philosopher has made his mark by being mentioned as a pseudo candidate for the Presidency, and we patiently await to see what his imitator will accomplish.

THE CONFEREES of the XXIIId Congressional District again met yesterday, at once proceeded to balloting for a candidate. Armstrong cast on each successive ballot, their votes for Mr. Jackson. Butler did the same thing for Mr. McJunkin, while Allegheny stood for Mr. Graham. Hence, no choice was made, and the convention then adjourned until the 22d inst, when probably a choice will be made. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and not one word was said calculated to disparage the character of any of the candidates, or to give the shadow of offense to any of the conferees in attendance—a fair evidence that whosoever may be nominated will be heartily supported by the Republicans of the entire District.

REPUDIATION of the State debt is advocated in North Carolina by an amendment to the Constitution. This will not remove the stigma of dishonor from the people but will for all time taint their organic law. Still, it must be confessed the people are in a bad way. On the first of October ensuing there will be due as interest on the State debt $8,566,604. The real and personal value of the State is $135,000,000, and it would take nearly seven dollars of every hundred in the State to pay the interest alone. Further, if every man, woman and child in the State should each pay into the treasury eight dollars it would be barely sufficient to pay off the interest due this fall. Inability to pay differs widely from repudiation, and in any event the State finds itself in that predicament.

WE publish elsewhere a carefully written account of the recent distressing homicide at Cincinnati. An old man, now in his eighty-fifth year, beloved and honored by a whole community, has in a hasty moment shed the blood and taken the life of a youth, for trespassing upon his property, and doing what thousands of boys do thoughtlessly every day—robbing an orchard. Several lessons may be learned from the painful recital of this most unfortunate, sad, tragic event. Nothing is more provoking than to find our cherished garden patches, which have been cultivated and watched with great care and solicitude, more for the love of the work than for any intrinsic value that may spring from it, ruthlessly intruded upon by thoughtless boys and vagabond men, our rare plants destroyed and the early ripening fruit carried off before it is fully grown. It is an experience which all who attempt gardening within a city's limits must undergo, as the public somehow have been led to believe that it is no crime to steal flowers or fruit from a garden or orchard, where they abound in plentiful quantity and variety. It is a crime, nevertheless, and one of the most provoking annoyances besides, which one is called upon to endure.

But it should never be punishable with death; fire arms should not be used to drive off trespassers; murder cannot be justified in an attempt to inflict summary punishment for larceny, and such lessons as these may be drawn from the perusal of the sad account of this recent homicide. The man who has stained his hands with blood is an aged divine, who long years ago—in 1804—published the first number of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and who throughout his long eventful and useful life has led a blameless Christian course. At the close of his days, in a rash, unthinking instant of impetuosity and trifling annoyance, he sends the soul of a harmless boy to its last account, and saddens and embitters his declining years, which would ere long have been ended in peace and the Christian's transport in the midst of mourning, loving friends. How a thousand times better for his rest, had he endured the petty annoyance and not fired that fatal shot? Read the lesson taught in his sad plight; his lot may be our own at the first moment of our yielding to a hasty temper, in a sudden fit of anger.

PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.

The ballot bill passed by the English House of Commons some time since, was not very cordially received by the Lords, and a conflict was apprehended on some of the details of the bill, notably the provision making the ballot secret. The Lords amended it so as to remove the element of secrecy, but the Commons refused to agree, and on Monday night, so the cable telegram says, "amid unwonted excitement their lordships voted by 157 to 138 not to insist on their amendment making the use of the secret ballot optional." This was another confession by the House of Peers that it is merely an ornamental appendage of the government, and possesses no substantial power in the legislation of the country. The House of Commons is the supreme ruling power, and neither the crown or the peers are willing, or dare venture on extreme opposition to its action. Another amendment to the ballot bill was adhered to by the Lords, but it is of no real importance; it simply declared the bill to be experimental legislation, and limited its operation to ten years. This will probably be accepted by the Commons and the bill passed.

The ballot bill has been advocated in Parliament as a measure that will prevent the intimidation and bribery which have so long characterized parliamentary elections in Great Britain. The opposition of the Lords was natural, for they control whatever is left of the rotten borough system in the election of members. The secrecy of the ballot will nullify this influence to a great extent, and make the elections as free and honest as the body of electors, and no device can make them rise above that level. Assuming the ballot will be successful in curing the abuses at which it is aimed, it is easy to see that the next move of the English reformers will be to apportion the members of the House of Commons so that they will fairly represent the population of the country, and not arbitrary divisions of territory or special interests. This is all that is requisite to make the English government as clearly a free representative one as any in Christendom. The crown has in reality no veto power as our President has—it must approve all laws passed by the Parliament; the House of Peers is merely ornamental, and has no voice in the Government save when that voice is tuned to the music sent down by the Commons. The American Senate, unlike the House of Peers, is a great power in government; it has an equal voice with the Representatives in passing laws, and, in connection with the President, constitutes the treaty-making and office-appointing power of the Government. As the House of Commons is substantially the governing power in England, if its members are fairly and honestly chosen by ballot, and so apportioned as to equitably represent the population, we do not see but that the English have reached the ideal of a pure Republican Government, with the possible exception of universal suffrage, which will come in good time.

It is difficult indeed to classify the government of England with accuracy. Mr. Frederick Harrison, in a paper in the last *Fortnightly*, that has excited much interest and comment, attempts to do this. "England," he says, "is now an aristocratic republic, with a democratic machinery, and an hereditary grand master of ceremonies." In everything that is not mere pageant the government of England is administered precisely as a republic. Of the power of the crown he writes:

"The King here holds levees and drawing rooms, in person or by proxy; once or twice in a reign is dragged about in a motley procession; but he chooses to do it, performs a mass of state routine, and, when equal to it, reads a royal speech. But it is a part of the unwritten code of the constitution that he is to do nothing serious. The King cannot insert a sentence or a phrase in his own speech. He cannot add a clause to a bill in Parliament. The very thought would raise a smile; to act on it would be revolution. The most silent member of Parliament has more legislative power than the Crown. The exercise of its legal veto would not be permitted in practice. A public attempt to affect legislation against the will of the nation would be the end of the dynasty. The British Crown exactly fills in the state the part which our ignorant ancestors assigned to the pretty woman. She was to reign in her own drawing-room, where no compliment could be extreme, and no homage unmanly. But she was not expected to meddle in things outside it."

The House of Peers is defined as "a very select club," that is not expected "to exercise even its legal veto beyond the power of complimentary delay." The action on the ballot bill to which we have referred proves the truth of this, just as it has been demonstrated dozens of times. All true power is vested in the elected not the hereditary chamber of the country. The actual rulers of England, Mr. Harrison claims, are chosen by the tradesmen of the nation for the best display of tradesmanlike qualities. By this it is meant that the commercial and manufacturing interests predominate, and the aristocracy of blood has given place to the aristocracy of money. The government of England, the writer thinks "curiously hybrid" with such essential features as these:

"It has at once an hereditary monarchy, which is only meant to be looked at; and a powerful aristocracy, which has long been entirely bourgeois; in all the essential features it is a republic; to which it has added some of the worst vices of a Democracy. Its Democratic suffrage was never intended to be free, and perfectly fulfils its design; its historic doge is only for exhibition on high days, and is fully equal to its part; the real government, in the meantime, rests with a moneyed caste, who, accepting the republican substance, do what they can to debase it. England is, therefore, *a republic which, with a make-believe democracy and a wax-work sovereign, is governed by a sort of counting-house aristocracy.*"

The claim for monarchy that it averted the struggle for the first place in the State, Mr. Harrison shows does not apply to England, for they have their full share of political agitation, party faction, and personal rivalry. We quote:

"The first place in the state is that of the head of the ministry, and the struggle for it is as keen as if this title were president instead of premier. *If Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli were rival candidates for the office held by General Grant, could there be more wire-pulling, more canvassing, more disappointment than we have found in a grand general election?* The election of President in the United States is direct, and our own chief magistrate is elected indirectly by Parliament, and so far there is less unmixed democracy. But that is only an accident, which would cease if the President of the American, like the President of the French Republic, were elected by a chamber. The scramble for power here is as fierce as ambition and recklessness can make it, and the meetings and stumpings, the jobberies and buncombe, the "platforms," the "tickets," the "cornering" of this party, and the "stamping out" of that, go on as briskly as patriotism and public spirit can make them go in our phlegmatic race, without the slightest reference to the fact that there is or is not an amiable lady of rank living a life of seclusion in the Highlands."

We would like to quote further from this remarkable article but have not the space. The conclusion reached in regard to the monarchy in England is that its continuance is merely a social question and not a political one, and "since social questions cannot be settled by external revolutions any violent attack on the monarchy as an institution would fail to secure its object." It is admitted that a republic like the United States offers greater guarantees of stability than a government like that of England, for, slavery apart, the Americans during the past ninety years have not been making or discussing any changes in their Constitution, while the English have been constantly tinkering at their's.

FAITH AND WORKS.

To those of our tariff friends who imagine that Mr. Greeley is the beginning and ending of the opposition to free-tradeism in this country, we commend the following extract taken from the official organ of the Protective Tariff League of the United States. It will not be forgotten in this connection that whilst Horace Greeley has all his life been an ardent advocate of protective tariff principles, at the moment when of all others he should have remained proudly steadfast in the faith, at the moment when he was assuming the responsibilities of a representative man of a great party, as its candidate for the Presidency, he in a measure annulled his past professions and pledges by promising *not to veto a free trade bill* in the event of his election, although all his life he has been preaching that such a bill could only be passed through bribery and corruption of the British free-trade League. Horace Greeley cannot be trusted further on the subject of protection; he has given up the fight, surrendered to the enemy, and declares that he will abide by the corrupt efforts and successes of free-tradeism. On the other hand read the record of President Grant, as follows:

THE WORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATES.
[From the Industrial Bulletin, July 3.]

The National Republican Convention has renominated General Grant for the Presidency, and selected Henry Wilson as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, in which action it had been anticipated by the National Convention of Workingmen. Both Grant and Wilson have been long in public life and their histories are in great part that of the country itself. Both have risen to their high position in the ranks of labor, and both are intelligent and earnest advocates of Protection to American Industry.

In his first message to Congress, on December 6, 1869, President Grant said:

"The question of renewing a treaty for reciprocal trade between the United States and the British provinces on this continent has not been favorably considered by the Administration. The advantages of such a treaty would be wholly in favor of the British producer. Except possibly a few engaged in the trade between the two sections, no citizen of the United States would be benefitted by reciprocity. Our internal taxation would prove a protection to the British producer almost equal to the protection which our manufacturers now receive from the tariff."

This is a terse and forcible argument, not only against Free trade with the British colonies, but also against Free Trade with Great Britain herself.

In the same message the President manifested his concern for the encouragement of manufactures, and stated in few and significant words the industrial and commercial policy which should be adopted by the country. He said:

"Our manufactures are increasing with wonderful rapidity *under the encouragement which they now receive.* With the improvements in machinery already effected and still increasing, causing machinery to take the place of skilled labor to a large extent, our import of many articles must fall largely within a few years. Fortunately, too, our manufactures are not confined to a few localities, as formerly, and it is to be hoped they will become more and more diffused, making the interest in them equal in all sections. They give employment and support to hundreds of thousands of people at home, and retain with us the means which otherwise would be shipped abroad. The extension of railroads in Europe and the East is bringing into competition with our agricultural products, like products of other countries. Self-interests, if not self-preservation, therefore dictates caution against disturbing any industrial interest of the country. It teaches us also the necessity of looking to other markets for the sale of our surplus. Our neighbors south of us, and China and Japan should receive our special attention."

These are golden words, worthy of the remembrance of American farmers, mechanics, and workingmen. To the Free-Trader a stumbling-block, and to the Revenue-Reformer a rock of offense, they will be accepted by the toiling millions of this country as the corner-stone of American statesmanship.

CHIPS FROM CHAPPAQUA.

"Every one who chooses to live by pugilism or gambling or harlotry, with nearly every keeper of a tippling-house, is politically a Democrat."—HORACE GREELEY.

"If there were not a newspaper nor a common school in the country, the Democratic party would be far stronger than it is."—HORACE GREELEY.

"The essential articles of the Democratic creed [are] 'love rum and hate niggers.' The less one learns and knows, the more certain he is to vote the regular ticket from A to Izzard."—HORACE GREELEY.

"We therefore asked our contemporary to state frankly whether the pugilists, blacklegs, thieves, burglars, keepers of dens of prostitution, etc., etc . . . were not almost unanimously Democrats."—HORACE GREELEY.

"A purely selfish interest attaches the lewd, ruffianly, criminal, and dangerous classes to the Democratic party."—HORACE GREELEY.

The Liberal Movement.

The opponents of Grant's administration are moving heaven and earth to overthrow it. The worst element of the South, the scum of the North, the repudiators, the disorganizers, the moral jackals, who prey on grave-yards and feed fat on slander, falsehood and corruption, are received with open arms into the new party, that has but one motto on its banners, "Anything to beat Grant." Keep it up, gentlemen! The honest millions have met the same crowd before, and the old result will be duplicated in November next. The grand old party of freedom, whose banners are unstained; whose ranks are filled with honest patriots, whose triumphal march is the march of justice and civilization, will win a victory, under its trusted leader, over which the friends of freedom everywhere will rejoice.

EUGENIE'S DIAMONDS FOR SALE.

The Jewels of the Ex-French Empress to be Offered at Auction.

[From the London News.]

The splendid personal ornaments belonging to a distinguished lady, whose name will be readily guessed, though it is requested it may not be made known on this occasion, are on view at the rooms of the auctioneers, Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, and are to be offered to public competition on Monday next. Rarely, if ever, has such a display of jewels of high value and the property of one person been seen. The last sale of the kind which may bear some comparison with this was that of the jewels belong to the Prince Esterhazy, when among them were sold the diamonds of the famous jarket of the Prince's uniform, many of which, however, were pronounced by those uncompromising judges, the dealers, not of the "first water." We cannot pretend to the slightest gift of an expert in precious stones, but can merely vouch for the great beauty of most of the ornaments, and some of the diamonds appeared to be liquid gems of the most exquisite beauty, sparkling like drops of crystal rainbow, and flashing like little suns with every moment.

The sprays formed of flowers and leaves, encrusted with brilliants, are perhaps the most beautiful both in effect of light and color and as works of the jewelworker's art. The framework of these, which is, as usual, of silver, is one of the utmost delicacy, and the designs generally extremely tasteful. One especially beautiful is a rose bud and leaves (64), with one large stone below the stalk, which, upon some fair forehead, we could fancy would shine like a fairy rose. Another ornament in this style (78) is a magnificent tiara forming a spray of leaves, large in the front and diminishing at each side, studded all over with brilliants. In others the varying color of the diamonds is set off with the strong, deep tints and gorgeous tone of the ruby, emerald and sapphire, producing the richest effects of color. Sixty-five is a bracelet of this kind, extremely noble in style and beautiful in the "melange optique" peculiar to well-contrasted arrangements of color, whether in ornaments or in dress. A brooch (114, formed as a double pink, in brilliants, is a good example of floral design in jewelry. A pendant of brilliants and pearls, with a large black pearl center and drop (61); and another one with a large square emerald, surrounded with brilliants, and a pearl drop as large as a sparrow's egg, are noticeable for the size of the jewels as well as the chaste beauty of the ornament.

Perhaps the most exquisitely simple and beautiful of all the ornaments is the pearl necklace (79) of forty-one choicest pearls, all matched in size, and of that beautiful form which avoids being perfectly round by the most delicate dimples that give such charming variety to each, and sets them blooming with those melting tints which make the pearl, in its native beauty, the rival of the diamond. There is one superb diamond ornament, (49), a marquise ring, with a pink oval-shaped diamond about three-quarters of an inch long, set round with brilliants, which was formerly worn by the Empress Josephine. For beauty of design and admirable work, there is the bracelet (17) formed of flowers like the "forget-me-not," enlarged, the center being pearls, and the petals encrustered minutely with diamonds.

The gruteesques, so favored by the cinquecento jewels, are represented in such modern instances as the set of a brooch and earrings, formed as guitar, in gold and enamel; and there is a very quaint set in which that last sentimental of all quadrupeds, tortoise, is made to do duty, clad in gold and enamel, as brooch and earrings. The gold snuff box set with diamonds in the form of flowers, and bearing the cypher of the Khedive of Egypt in brilliants on blue enamel, is an interesting object, as no doubt it was presented to the distinguished personage on the occasion of a visit to the Court of the Khedive.

There are thus 114 lots of ornaments, and the remaining lots are lace parasols and fans, all of which are extremely elegant, one of the fans being carved, in sandal wood, with Chinese figures and the letter E with crowns.

Reduction of the National Debt Under the Administration of President Grant.

On the first day of March, 1869, the public debt of the United States, less the amount of cash in the treasury, according to the official statement then published, was $2,525,463,260 01. Supposing that during the first four days of the month the debt was reduced by $35,573 10, which is *four-thirtieths* of the reduction of the entire month, the amount of indebtedness, less cash in the treasury, on the 4th day of March, 1869, was $2,525,427,686 91. On the first day of June, 1872, the total public indebtedness, less cash in the treasury, was $2,193,517,378 94, showing the enormous reduction of $331,910,307 97 in the amount of the debt since the 4th of March, 1869.

It thus appears that during a little more than three years of President Grant's administration the public debt existing at its commencement has been reduced by *nearly one-seventh of its entire amount.* European journals, commenting upon this achievement, have spoken of it with astonishment, as something wholly unparalelled in financial history. To appreciate its full value to the people, however, we must consider the immense saving which it involves in our public expenditures; *for the interest on the debt existing on the first day of March, was less by $22,002,319 a year than that on the debt existing on the first day of March, 1869.* Had the administration adopted the policy of postponing the payment of the debt to an indefinite time in the future, as some persons have censured it for not doing, this twenty-two millions a year would still have to be drawn out of the pockets of the people. The money they would thus be compelled to sink forever in the payment of interest, would, in ten years, without compounding, amount to the enormous sum of $220,000,000, and in twenty-five years would exceed one-fourth of the entire national debt. The true economy of the policy of prompt payment adopted by President Grant and his excellent minister of finance is thus made manifest. Already it has produced an annual saving, as we have seen, of more than twenty-two million dollars, a monthly saving of $1,833,543.25, and a daily saving of $611,181.08. Other plans of relieving the people from taxes, which have from time to time been put forward, have been temporary expedients, whose sole effect would have been to prolong the period, and greatly augment the aggregate amount of taxation; but this plan brings permanent relief, and is accompanied by no haunting thought of evil days to come.

Moreover, the process of a reduction is still rapidly going on, and every year the diminution of the amount required for interest, renders it possible to apply so much the more to the payment of the debt. Even the twenty-two millions a year already saved, if deposited annually in a sinking fund, at five per cent. interest, compounded semi-annually, would alone suffice to pay off the entire National debt in thirty-six and one-quarter years, and compounded at six per cent. would pay it in thirty-three years. Well might President Grant cherish the sanguine hope, expressed in his letter of acceptance, of leaving to his successor, whether at the end of this term or another, a country with credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity.

THE death of Herr Heinrich Esser, formerly director of the Vienna Opera House, is announced. He wrote several symphonies, and edited Sebastian Bach's works.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinsey, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Brasley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor. mh23:n

May and June Styles

STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER

HATS,

Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

For the Best of Summer Reading

Get the Lives of the Great Music Masters:

Of Beethoven, ($2.00); of Handel, ($2.00); of Mozart, ($1.75); of Mendelssohn, ($1.75); of Rossini, ($1.75); of Chopin, ($1.50); or of Schumann, ($1.75).

THESE ARE NO HEAVY BIOGRAPHIES,

but are charmingly written and very entertaining books, as are

Mozart's Letters, (2 vols., each $1.75);
Beethoven's Letters, ($2.00);
Mendelssohn's Letters, (2 vols., each $1.75); and
Reminiscences of Mendelssohn, ($1.75).
To have a Jubilee at home, send for

THE WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE CHORUS BOOK, 75

For a good work on Composition, buy

BAKER'S THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL HARMONY, $2.00

To make Sabbath School Children's eyes sparkle, get that Gem of the Season, the New Sabbath School Song Book, entitled

SPARKLING RUBIES! By Asa Hull and Harry Sanders, Esq.

The above books sent, post free, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York. ws-8

Dress Goods Reduced.

SEERSUCKER'S FRENCH GINGHAMS,
BAPTISTE AND JAPANESE CLOTHS,
HARNANIS AND GRENADINES,
and duty.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS very low at

H. J. LYNCH'S,

At No. 96 Market Street.

The Colors of Andersonville.

Andersonville is fitly decorated by a Greeley flag. The only Union standard ever voluntarily raised by the people of America is one that bears the names of the Cincinnati nominees. Americus and Andersonville are two names for the same locality. When, during the rebellion, bushwackers and spies desired to accomplish their purposes more adroitly, they assumed the Federal uniform, and often carried the Union flag. Several massacres were the consequences of such treachery. With similar instincts the Andersonville people recognize their friends, and by throwing the Greeley banner to the breeze, hope to regain within our ranks what the "lost cause" failed in achieving.

"This would amount to six in a bed, exclusive of any other verim, for every Democratic couch in the State of New York, including those at Sing Sing and Auburn."—HORACE GREELEY.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 107 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture, is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr Keyser always has on hand.

Dr Keyser's office, 107 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

DEEP ROCK WATER,

SARATOGA SPRING WATER.

Always fresh, received every day direct from the springs. We find this water

THE NICEST, PUREST AND BEST

in the Market. We have also Kissingen, Congress, Vichy, Blue Lick, and the finest Soda Water in the city. Syrups made strictly from the fruit. We also are agents for the St. Louis (Meramec) Spring Water, one of the greatest waters known. In fact, we are the leading headquarters for Minerals and Soda Waters.

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
Deep Rock Spring Water on draught.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SUMMER.

It is of great importance that the system should be in a vigorous condition when the hot weather commences. The effects of a high temperature upon an enfeebled frame are always more or less disastrous. The loss of substance and the declension of nervous power, occasioned by excessive heat, can only be compensated by the active, healthful, and regular exercise of all the bodily functions by which the waste of nature is replenished and the vital energies renewed. The great utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of toning, invigorating and regulating the organs of the body, is universally acknowledged. As a tonic it stimulates the flagging appetite and accelerates digestion; as a corrective it neutralizes acidity of the stomach and relieves flatulency; as an alterative and mild aperient it revitalizes the liver and the bowels; as an anodyne it promotes tranquil sleep; as a wholesome stimulant it imparts firmness and elasticity to the trembling nerves, and as a blood depurent it purifies the vital stream. The value of such a specific to the weak and debilitated is beyond all estimate. To invalids wilted down by the sultry heat of midsummer, it is as refreshing and vitalizing as the cool night dew to the sun-scorched flowers. Composed of vegetable elements only, with a basis of pure diffusive stimulant, it is safe and palatable as well as medicinal. In fever and ague districts, and wherever the natural conditions are conducive to epidemic disease, it is considered the best safeguard against miasmatic infection, and our attention is especially invited to its well-established reputation for intermittent and remittent fevers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

ANDERSON

SASH BALANCE.

Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this Improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights, and will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the

PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET
J. S. BELL,
AGENT.

May and June Styles

STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER

HATS,

Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
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and duty.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS very low at

H. J. LYNCH'S,

At No. 96 Market Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extraordinary Sales

LADIES' SUITS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Ladies' Suits, $4.00.
Ladies' Suits, $4.50, $5.00 AND $5.50.
Ladies' Suits, $6.00, $6.50 AND $7.00.
Ladies' Suits, $7.50, $8.00 AND $9.00.
Ladies' Suits, $10.00, $11.00 AND $12.00.
Ladies' Suits, $13.00, $14.00 AND $15.00.
Ladies' Suits, $16.00, $17.00 AND $18.00.
Ladies' Suits, $19.00 AND $200.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

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NEW STOCK DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

A FULL LINE
AT
Eastern Prices,
IN THE
NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

Buyers are Invited to Call.

jy26

Nations Bank for Savings.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.
JULY 1st, 1872.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Due Depositors	57,059 13
Interest	3,757 24
	$110,552 37

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$30,098 69
Office Furniture	925 31
Bonds and Mortgages	79,527 87
	$110,552 37

Number of accounts open, 244.
Average amount to credit of each Depositor $233 99.

NATIONS BANK FOR SAVINGS,
Banking House No. 51 North Diamond, Allegheny City.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - $100,000

Receives money on deposit in sums as low as One Dollar. Pay interest at 6 per cent. per annum, compounding semi-annually. Is the only Bank in Allegheny doing this. Loans money only on Bond and Mortgage. Married Women, Minors and Minor Children are allowed by law to deposit money in this Bank, which cannot be drawn from it by any one but themselves.

Interest on all deposits made on or before July 10th will bear interest from July 1st.

Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Saturday night from 7 to 9.

OFFICERS:
ARTHUR HOBSON, President.
JAMES MCGREW, Vice President.
E. M. JENKINS, Secretary and Treasurer.
HAYDEN GORE, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS:
John A.

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL. - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRAZIER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 9, 1872.

The local financial status shows no indications of change. Everything in money exhibits a healthful tone, which is quite satisfactory to business men generally, and the prospect of an easy money market from now till the end of the year inspires a confidence which is of itself beneficial to trade.

The banks here are pursuing a conservative course, attending to the wants of the manufacturers and merchants of the city in preference to investing their means, to any great estent, in outside stocks and bonds.

The system of exchange is fast becoming so thoroughly understood that the want of an increased currency to meet the demands of an increasing population and a largely augmented trade, is, in a great measure, supplied thereby. The railroad men and all others who are developing the country go on, and when they can see their way clear, continue to borrow and build without regard to croakers. Railroads in the aggregate are profitable and worth all they cost, and the idea that the property of the country is going to be checked, or even retarded, is must fallacious.

Some of the eastern papers are becoming alarmed at the probability of gold again going up. The New York *Evening Post*, in an article on this subject, after paying some left-handed compliments to Secretary Boutwell, says: "While the annual production of the mines of this country, both silver and gold, is now not much, if any at all, in excess of $50,000,000, the Government alone owes an annual gold interest of over $112,000,000, a large part of which is due abroad, and corporations and firms owe another large annual gold interest account abroad. The best authorities estimate the entire foreign indebtedness of the country at about $1,600,000,000, on which the interest expended, if not realized, by those who hold the debt, can not be less than $100,000,000. Are we sure that in those times of distrust that are surely coming, we will be able to get the gold necessary to maintain the national credit? If not, then those times of distrust will prove times of disaster."

There is a good deal of the whim in the above. Let gold get scarce and go up. An advance in gold makes an advance in the prosperity of the industrial interest. If there is to be a funeral procession, let it follow the corpse of free trade. Let gold go up, and let the procession move on! The United States have already shown an ability to get along without it. What has been done can be done again.

Everything in regard to local securities is quiet. In real estate there is no change to note.

Money continues abundant, in New York on call at 3 to 4 per cent. Gold is again advancing, and commanding a premium of 13¾.

The following dividends have been declared since we last noticed them: Pittsburgh Gas Company $2.50 per share; Peoples' Insurance Company, $1.50 per share out of the last six months' earnings; Second National Bank, Allegheny, six per cent. out of six months' earning; Pittsburgh Savings Bank, semi-annual, four per cent., and the Improvement Trust Company ten per cent. on paid up stock.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	117¼
5-20— 1862	114¾
" 1864	114¾
" 1865	115½
" 1865 new	113¾
" 1867	115
" 1868	114¾
10-40s	112¾
Currency 6's	114¾
Gold	113¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97¾
Do Scrip	97¾
Erie	56
Fort Wayne	95¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¼
Rock Island	111¾
Chicago & N W	73¾
Do Preferred	90½
St. Paul, Common	53¾
Do Preferred	78
Wabash	74¾
Union Pacific	37¾
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Pacific Mail	73¾
West Union Telegraph	75
Adams Express	97
U. S. Express	88
Wells, Fargo	99¼

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58¾
Reading R. R (ex dividend)	58¾
Camden & Amboy	126
Lehigh Navigation	44¼
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	37
Central Transportation	47½
Empire Transportation	80
Union Transportation	77
A. V. R.R. R. 7-30's (Coupons on)	93
Lehigh Valley R. R	59
Philadelphia & Erie	27¼

NEW YORK, July 9, 1872.

Money easy at from 3 to 5. Sterling steady. Gold dull and steady at 113¾@113¾. Loans from 1 to 4 for carrying. Clearances about $14,000,000. Governments quiet. State bonds dull and firm. Stocks opened firm at prices slightly lower than last night's, and by noon had declined from ¼ to ½ all around. On the second call there was a slight rally. The market closed dull and steady.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 74½; do new, 75; South Carolina, July, 28½; do April 24; Missouri 6s, 94.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of '81, 117¼@117⅜; 5-20s of '62, 114¾; '65, 115½; new do '65, 113⅝@114; 5-20s '67, 115@115½; do '68 coupons, 114⅝@114½; currency 6s, 114¾@115; new 5 per cent. 113¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75; Adams Express, 97; Fargo do, 89½; American Merchants Union do, 74; United States do, 88; Pacific Mail, 74; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 56; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Union Pacific, 37¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90½; Northwestern, 73½; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 111½; St. Paul, 54; G. & W. 74¾; Chicago & Alton, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¾; Quicksilver, 42¾.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, shade better. No. 1 white Michigan $1.57; Amber Michigan $1.46@1.47; No. 1 red $1.43; No. 2 red Wabash, $1.39. Corn, shade better, quiet, high mixed 45c seller July; 47c seller September; 51½ buyer August. Oats dull; No. 1 Wabash 34c, do Canal 35c; No. 2 29c; Michigan 29½. Pork and lard, nothing doing.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 9, 1872.

ASHES—Soda Ash is quiet and is likely to continue so until the glass factories are started up again. Pots and Pearls unchanged; 10 and 11 cts.

APPLES—Sales of green apples at $2.50 to $5 per bbl according to quality and condition.

BUTTER—There is some inquiry for choice, but common butter is very dull; sales of the former reported at 16@17 cts. Grease butter 8 to 10 cts.

BEANS—The supply in this market is light, but fully equal to the demand; small sales at $2.75 to $3.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at 5 to 8 cts per lb. The arrivals for some time past have been light.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand, and we are reported sales at 10¼@11 for Dairy, 11¼@12 for Factory, and 12½@13 for Goshen.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches $6.50 to $5. per case; Corn $5.50 to $6.50; Tomatoes, $4.50 to $7

CARBON OIL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at 19½@20 cts by the car load, and 20@3 cents additional for small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania is unchanged at $5.50 per case.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders; 4½@5; clear sides, 6@6½; hams, 8@10; country lard, 7@8 do.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2.50 to $2.75 per bbl; Calcined Plaster, $4 to $4.50; Land Plaster, $3.25 to $3.50; Cleveland Lime, $2; Eastern Lime, $1.75.

DRIED FRUIT—Trade continues very quiet, and there is not enough doing to establish quotations

EGGS—The market is quiet and rather weak, but the arrivals continue light and prices unchanged; 17@18; we did hear of some sales as low as 16, but we presume it was old stock.

FLOUR—We can report a fair local trade but prices are lower. We now quote spring wheat at $7.50 to $7.75 for Wisconsin; and $8.00 to 8.25 for Minnesota; red winter wheat, $8.50 to $9.00. Prices in this market are down altogether 75 cts to $1 per bbl, and some operators begin to thing that the bottom has been reached for the time being. Rye, dull $5.50

GRAIN—We can report a sale of winter wheat—the first for several weeks—one car at $1.70, which is considered an outside price; quotations may be given at $1.65 to $1.70 for red, and 3 to 6 cents more for white. The stock of wheat in this market is very light and the receipts for sometime past have been nothing; hence no improvement is anticipated, and, possibly, better prices may prevail before the new crop is ready for market. There is no improvement to note in the demand for Oats but prices are without quotable change; sales of 5 to 12 car loads mostly at 35c. The arrivals for several weeks past have been comparatively small and the stock in this market is being reduced though not as rapidly as dealers generally desire. Shelled Corn is quiet and unchanged; 50 to 50 on track and 51 free in elevator. Rye is quotable at 75 to 80 cents, we are cognizant of a round lot sale at 80 cts. Nothing doing in Barley with the exception of an occasional sale for future delivery.

GRAHAM—Trade as a rule is quiet; however, it is all that can be expected at this season of the year. The indications are favorable for a large fruit crop, and, in consequence, considerable activity is anticipated in Sugar refin. in the next sixty days. Coffee is easier and quiet; the latest Rio telegram, dated the 17th ult., shows a larger quantity purchased and loading for the United States than was expected, while the stock and receipts were light. The advices were less favorable to holders than was looked for but have produced no visible effect upon the market as yet. Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged.

REFINED SUGARS.—Crushed, 13½; granulated, 13; powdered, 13¾; A, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C, 11½; Circle C, 11¾; Chesapeake, Ex C, 11¼; Lovering, 11¼; Knights C yellow, 10½.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23½, good, 22½; fair, 22; roasted, 27.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES.—Choice New Orleans, 80; Porto Rico, 65.

RICE.—Carolina, 9¼@10; Rangoon, 7¾@9; Patna, 8 to 8¼.

HAY.—Continues steady with a fair local trade but there is no change with reference to price \$26 to $30 for baled according to quality and condition, it requires No. 1 to bring the outside quotation.

HEMP—Kentucky rough at $130 per ton.

PUTTY.—Continues quiet and unchanged; sales of new at $2.50 to 2.50 per bbl.

OIL—Lard oil is lower, notwithstanding lard is higher, we reduce our quotations on No. 1 extra to 68@70 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Firm and higher; plain shoulders, 6¾; sugar-cured shoulders, 10; breakfast bacon 11½; sugar cured hams, 15; ribbed sides, 8¾; short ribbed sides, 8¾; lard in tres, 10; in kegs, 10¾; in pails, 11½; dried beef, 18½; mess pork, $14¾. Ham sausage, 10@c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, full grown, 70 to 80 cts per pair.

RAGS—Sales at 3¼@4cts per lb.

SALT—Quoted at $1.75 per barrel by the car load, and $1.90 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—The is a steady demand for flax seed, and little offering; we continue to quote at $2.

TALLOW—Rendered 7½ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY—Highwines quotable, in a jobbing way, at 90@91 cts.

WOOL.—The market is getting more active with receipts increasing, and were it not for the fact that harvest is now at hand and will occupy the attention of farmers closely for the next month, we would probably see the bulk of the clip sold very largely. However, it is not likely that much will be done until the harvest is over. In Ohio, we hear that considerable amounts of wool are already sold, as some counties nearly the entire clip at 55 to 60 cents. Eastern dealers and manufacturers do not feel willing to purchase in the West to any extent at the prices now current, and predict still lower figures, particularly in fine wools quoting from 55 to 60 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 9, 1872.

Crude is quiet and unchanged. \$5.60 per bbl at Parker, equivlent to about 9¾ per gallon here. Refined is steady but quiet; July 22½, with sales of 3,000; August 22½; September 22¾. The inquiry is mainly for early deliveries. Oil barrels weak and lower; we reduce our quotations to \$1.70 for city, and \$1.80 for country.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

C. C. Beggs & Co., 54 bbls to W. H. Parson, New York.

L. Irwin & Co., 1020 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta O W., 550 bbls to Waring, King, & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 59 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 151 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rig. Co., 300 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 255 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 250 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 2639

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Citizens' O W, acct. L. P. Tack	148
Excelsior O W, acct. "	74
Fairview O W, acct. Fisher Bros	454
" " A. Hatz	222
Superior O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	382
Aladdin O W, acct. H. W. C. Tweddle	240
Petrolite O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	468
Liberty O W, acct. Fisher Bros	582
Standard O W, acct. Fisher Bro.	623
Liberty O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	314
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy	148
Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelvy	468
Brilliant O W, acct. H. L. Taylor	1127
Citizens O W, acct. Thos King	714
Lilly O W, acct. J Bushnell	462
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	1262
Citizens' O W, acct, Fisher Bros	930
Brilliant O W, acct. Jos. Bushnell	856
American O W, acct. S. B. Duncan	382
Standard O W, acct. Fisher Bro	314
Total	8524

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace...15 Lewis Oliver & P.... 4

Total 19

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Pgh Forge & Iron Co 2 Graff, H. & Co. 2

Nimick & Co..... 7 G. W. Lindsay..... 3

Brown & Co..... 2 Loomis & Co..... 3

R. C. Gray..... 3

Total 23

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 9—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾@92¾. United States coupons of '62, 91¾; 5-20's '65, 92¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40's, 90.

LONDON, July 9.—Linseed oil 38s 3d. Turpentine 34s@34s 2d.

FRANKFORT, July 9.—U. S. '62's, 96.

PARIS, July 9.—Rentes, 53f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 10⅝@11d; middling Orleans 11¾@11¾d; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and exports 1,000. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat 12s 2d@12s 6d; red winter 12s 2d. Flour 27s 5d. Corn 26s 9d; receipts for the past three days 20,000 bushels, of which 2,500 were American. Cheese 55s 6d. Lard 39s 6d. Cumberland middles 27s. Linseed oil 36s@36s 10d.

ANTWERP, July 9.—Petroleum: refined 44¾f.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 9.—There is a better feeling to-day among the agents of domestic woolens, as a large number of buyers of these goods have visited this city. The western clothing houses are well represented, and Philadelphia jobbers are looking around. They all talk of lower figures, but it is expected that the fact of so many manufactures having closed will stimulate the prices. Anilline and cambric prints are still sold ahead; 12c is looked for as the opening prices of dark work. Jobbers are filling a few city orders, but are not buying, as they think woolen and cotton goods will not be any higher. The importers say that the importation will be light, and are therefore hopeful for a good fall trade.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, July 9.—Cattle: receipts to-day 2,346, making the total for the week thus far 7,125 against 4,539 last week; market opened dull and unsettled at 1/4@⅓c on all grades from last week's prices; the run of stock was of an inferior quality to that of last week; but few buyers were in attendance and they stand apart from sellers about ⅜ to ½c; the yards are crowded with cattle; about 700 were disposed of in sales: 97 Ohio steers, 1,087 to 1,369 lbs, \$5,75@6,00; 30 Illinois steers sold on road before arrival, averaging 1,561 lbs, at \$7; 20 Missouri mixed steers, averaging 1,356 lbs, on R. I.; 18 Illinois steers, averaging 1,121 lbs, at \$5 and \$10 premium; 19 Illinois steers, averaging 1,082 lbs, at \$5,62½; 17 Indiana heifers, averaging 1,399 lbs, at \$6,30; 17 Indiana steers, averaging 1,406 lbs, at \$6,40; 96 Missouri steers, averaging 1,221 lbs, at \$4,50. Sheep—receipts to-day 1,200, making the supply for the week thus far 3,800, against 1,600 last week; the market not opened and no sales. Hogs—receipts to-day 2,700, making the supply thus far 8,900, against 11,200 last week; market active at 20c per cwt better than last week; all offerings were disposed of; sales of 622 Indiana, 192 to 215 lbs, at \$4,30; 588 Illinois, 168 to 215 lbs, at \$4,40; 144 Illinois, averaging 200 lbs, at \$5,35.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 9.—Beef cattle: receipts 161; no material change in prices; fine oxen, ordinary grades, not active; sales: choice at \$10,00@10,50; extra \$9,25@9,75; first quality \$7,50@8,75; second \$6,00@7,00; third \$4,00@5,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,264; prices about ½c higher on all grades; sales in lots \$5,-50@7,00 each; extra \$10,00@10,50.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Cotton lower; middling upland 24¾c. Flour more active and a shade firmer; superfine western and State \$5,10@5,65; good to choice \$6,35@7,15; extra Ohio \$6,20@8,35; St. Louis \$7,00@7,10¾. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 92c. Wheat quiet; afloat \$1,52; No 2 Milwaukee afloat \$1,53¾@1,54. Rye more active and lower; western afloat 76@78c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn rather more steady; steamer western mixed 59@60c; sail 61@61¾c. Oats a shade firmer and more active; western 41@43c; Ohio 42½@44c. Eggs dull and heavy; western 17@18c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio 16¾@17½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet at 9@9¼c. Petroleum: crude 12c; refined 22½@ 223¾c. Turpentine quiet at 48@48½c. Provisions: pork steady at \$13,40@13,44; prime mess \$12,25@12,50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams 10@13c; shoulders 5¾@ 6¾c; middles dull; long clear 7¾c; short rib middles 7¼c. Lard heavy; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 10@16c. Cheese dull at 7@11.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Flour quiet and nominal; good to choice extra \$6,00@7,25; Minnesota \$7@8; supers \$3,00@4,50. Wheat irregular and lower; offered at \$1,23½ seller July, \$1,23¾ bid; seller August \$1,18@1,18¾. Corn quiet and easier; 39¼c seller July; 41¾c seller August; 42¾c seller September; rejected 36½c. Oats quiet; 26c cash; 25¾@25¾c seller August. Rye quiet but firm; sales at 56@56c. Barley quiet; 53c; regular 56c bid; 58c asked seller September. Pork lower; \$13@13,12½ seller July. Lard quiet and firm; winter saleable \$8,80. Shoulders held at 5c; short ribs 6¾@6¾c. Whisky firmer and scarce; held at 86c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; choice white \$1,68; fair to prime \$1,47@1,65. Corn quiet and unchanged; receipts dull; mixed 40@41c; white 42@44c. Rye dull at 65@75c. Provisions very strong and good jobbing demand. Mess Pork \$14. Bulk shoulders 5½c; sides 7; clear rib 7c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 8¾c; sugar cured hams 14@15c. Lard dull at 9@9½c. Western butter quiet at 17c. Whisky quiet at 90c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and market unsettled. No 1 Milwaukee \$1,28½; No 2 Milwaukee \$1,24¾. Corn in fair demand and market firm; No 2 mixed 39¾c. Oats dull and prices declined; No 2 26c. Rye dull and prices declined. Barley scarce and firm; fall No 2 56c.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Pork dull; regular \$12,50. Cut meats firm and in good demand at 5, 6¾, 7 and 7c. Bacon firm and in good demand at 5¾, 7¾, and 7¾c. Live hogs in good demand at \$4,50@4,75; choice butchers \$4,40@4,50; receipts, 547. Lard quiet at 7¾@7¾c@8¾@8¾c. Whisky steady at 84c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Flour dull. Wheat red \$1,60. Rye 68c. Corn quiet and weak; yellow 62c; mixed western 61c. Oats firmer at 38@42c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 91½c. Petroleum: crude 16¼c; refined 22¾@22¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—Wheat dull; prices nominal; No. 1 red winter at \$1,50; No. 2 \$1,40. Corn dull; high mixed 48c; low mixed 47c. Oats: demand good; 35c. Petroleum: refined 20@ 20¼c in car lots; 21½c in trade lots.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, July 9.—1 car lime, T P Henderson; 2 pkgs butter, Jas Moorhouth, 5 sks wool McElroy & D; pkg eggs, 1 do buffat, H Gerwig & Son; 1 do do, 2 do eggs Guyer & M; 24 cars coal, Coleman R & Co; 23 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 35 do do, S M Kler & Co; 1 car ice, Chaut Lake Ice Co; 1 car junk, Godfrey & C; 5 bdls hides, R Burkhard.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 9.—1 car oats, R Knox & Son; 1 car lumber, Adam Behneman; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 1 car shingles, D Nease & Son; 15 bbls oil A W Kelly & Co; 1 car shingles, Yoeghly K & Co; 2 bbls tallow, 24 c skins, J Sluckrath; 1 car staves J Sluckrath; 100 f tiles, Jas Miller; 45 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 40 do do, H Landis; 30 do do, W H Parke; 25 do do, A Wilson; 2 bbls eggs, S bones cheese, G Meyer; 1 car lumber, J B Chambers; 1 do do, J H Morrison; 20 bbls oat meal, Chas Reese; 10 bbls oil H P Schwartz & Co; 69 bgs mill feed, Geo Stewart.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, July 9.—10 bbls vinegar Head C & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Houck McC & Co; 22 sks rye, 153 do wheat, W Welsh & Co; 1 car pipe, C G McMillan; 1 car hay, 3 bbls eggs, Voigt M & Co; 49 bxs jars, J F Smith & Co; 84 do do, Arnsthal & Co; 9 bbls boil, McKeown & Co; 10 do do, J Hender-son; 25 bxs cheese, S F Shriver & Co; 5 bxs tobacco jars, F Sellers & Co; 2 cars malt, Pier Danals & Co; 10 bbls alcohol, R M Kennedy; 10 bbls whisky S S Watters & Co; 5 do do, 2 do brandy, Getty & Co; 5 do do whisky, 5 do alcohol, Harris & Ewing; 3 do do, J Henderson Bro.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY July 9.—2 doz jowers, Young & M; 1 c saw, Hubbard S S & Co; 2 bbls coal oil, O'Brien; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 1 box cheese, J R Spark; 1 cider mill, Scobia Reed & S; 30 tres hams, Schomaker & Co; 2 cars oats, 2 do corn, Scott & G; 10 s machines, Wm Sumner & Co; 2 sks, Shafts & M; 1 c pipe, 1 do staples, J Voigt M & Co; 20 cases tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 3 do do, Knox & O; 50 do do, Arbuckle & Bo; 149 tres hams, E H Myers & Co; 50 do do, W B Hays & S; 50 do do, Reese Owens; 25 do do, Mull L & Co; 150 s wings, Singer N & Co; 155 plates spelter, Moorhead & Co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., July 9.—1 car s scraps, Hussey W & Co; 2 do shingles, South Pitts P M Co; 1 do old iron, W M Soule; 1 do lumber, Jones & L; 1 do do S Pitts P M Co; 1 do do, A Lewis; 1 do do, H Adams; 1 do do, S S P M Co; 1 do do, L W Fedle; 1 do do, Aubrey M & B; 1 do do, McQuewan & Douglass; 1 do g stones, F Alden; 5 do s tool, Mull & Shaffer; 1 new car, Wm McCreery Prest; 200 bbls flour, Dilworth & Co; 8 do hams, M J Rough; 3 do do, W R & C E Swartz; 3 do do, 1 do beer, Knacker & Co; 1 bx s cases, Pollard & P; 4 do hitters, J Henderson & Bro; 1 do g ware, Mckee & Co; 397 oil bbls, B D Moore; 2 cars lumber, Myers & Son; 1 do oats, R Knox & Son; 1 do do, W G Miller; 1 do clay, W Clark & Co; 2 ward-robes, 2 lounges, H Berger; 3 do do, J Bernhard; 111 sacks, Jas McKaskin; 1 do doz chairs, Jos Go, J Myers & Son; ½ do do, 1½ do do, W H Lemon; 9 bbls molasses, W Curry & Co; 100 qr butts tobacco, 300 bxs do, Johnson & C; 2 sks wool, McElroy D & Co; 7 bbls apples, Loh & C; 10 p bbls, Lewis, L & Co; 2 bbls starch, J H Lippincott; 2 do apples, J O'Brien; 8 do do wrings, Bechert & G; 25 cases matches, Reymer & Bro; 100 bgs p barley Rinehart & S; 1 cask ware, J R Voscamp; 1 do do, Mary Gesh; 1 do do, Higby C & Co; 1 hf chest tea, Arnell L; 5 bbls eggs, Voigt M & Co; 3 do do, 10 do do, potatoes, 2 kgs butter, F Duff & Son.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

38 ACRES.—Thirty-eight Acres at Turtle Creek Station, on Penna. Central Railroad, 12 miles from Pittsburgh. The improvements are a large three story Brick House, containing 35 Rooms and spacious halls, with convenient outbuildings, large frame stable, &c. Also, a new two-story Frame House, containing 8 rooms and hall, with every modern convenience. Price moderate; terms easy.

100 ACRES.—One Hundred Acres one mile from Turtle Creek Station, on Penna. Railroad, with good improvements. Price $200 per acre. Easy payments.

112 ACRES.—One Hundred and Twelve Acres, two miles from Turtle Creek Station, on Penna. Railroad. Improvements moderate. Price $100 per acre. 4 years' time.

3,000 ACRES.—Three Thousand Acres of Coal and Iron Lands in Somerset county, on Connellsville Railroad. Price $60 per acre, on long time.

Fine Residence in Allegheny City, convenient to the Western Park. Price $22,000; 4 years' time.

Fine Residence at Shadyside, Penna. Railroad. Price $9,000; 4 or 5 years' time.

ENQUIRE OF

John A. Carothers,

108 FOURTH AVENUE,

jn3 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.

MAGNIFICENT

BUILDING SITES.

Lots! Lots! Lots!

The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Central Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE,

No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE, or to

R. G. HERRON,

ON THE PREMISES.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS day associated with me in the business of the National Foundry and Pipe Works, my sons, Roland H. and Wm. H. Smith. The name and style of firm to be WM. SMITH & SONS.

WM. SMITH.

PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1872. jel-td

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned, having purchased the interest of Hays & Stewart, do associate themselves under the style of JAMES CALLERY & CO., who will continue to carry on the TANNING, CURRYING and LEATHER BUSINESS in all its branches, at the Tannery, situated in the Eighth ward, Allegheny City. Also, at the Store, 102 Liberty street, near Ferry street.

JAMES CALLERY & CO.

In retiring from the Tanning and Leather business, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage, heretofore extended, to our successors, JAMES CALLERY & CO., who always have a full assortment of Leather on hand.

HAYS & STEWART.

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1872. ap25-59

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again falling at this point, with two feet in the channel, and navigation is almost wholly suspended. Weather continues clear and hot; thermometer at 4 P. M., 97 in the shade.

No arrivals from or departures for below excepting the little market boats.

The Wheeling, Zanesville, Portsmouth and Cincinnati packets have all been obliged to draw off on account of low water.

The West Virginia arrived and departed as usual. She leaves here every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.

—At a meeting held at Cincinnati on Saturday, a new line of boats was organized for the Cincinnati and Memphis trade, consisting of the Potomac, St. Mary's, Arlington and Andy Baum, to commence operation at the opening of navigation the coming fall. Captain John A Williamson is the superintendent.

—Col. Tom Scott has received from Shreveport, by ordinance, for his Texas railroad depot, the two blocks of ground on the river, between the railroad and Silver Lake, which he required as a condition to his making Shreveport the eastern terminus of his road. The city will have to spend about \$125,000 to purchase the property in question.

—The Louisville *Courier* says: We would advise all boats passing through the canal to pay toilage under the protest. By so doing there is a chance of having the money refunded at some future day. If not paid under protest they will have no recourse.

—Freights by the Carter Line of steamer from St. Louis to Red River are as follows: Flour, per bbl 80c to Shreveport and \$1 to Jefferson; pork, \$1,75 and \$2; whisky, \$2,75 and \$4,50; bacon, corn and lard, 50c per 100 lbs; dry groceries, \$1,10 and \$1,25 per lbs; boots and shoes, \$1,25 and \$1,50 per lbs; lumber, \$14 and \$16 per 1,000 feet; wagons, two-horse, \$12 and \$14.

—The cut-off at the mouth of White River, navigable for five years past, and the chief passway from for vessels, has filled up, and steamers are obliged to run the old river, 25 miles around, via Napoleon. The H Allen and Dardanelle both failed to get through on their last trips.

—The Dardanelle, from Arkansas, Saturday forenoon struck a snag at the foot of Island 63, on her way up and had her bow stove, so that she will have to be docked for repairs. Damages some \$500.

—Col. Tom Scott has contracted with Bofinger & Pegram, of St. Louis, for the transportation to Shreveport of all articles required in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, from points on the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

—Capt. H. C. Hart has contracted with Jas Mack, of Cincinnati, for a new sidewheel steamer 275 feet long and with 50 feet beam. She will have the machinery of the John H. Groesbeck, which will be dismantled. We believe the engines have 22-inch cylinder, 7 feet strokes.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday says: The Ironsides, from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, passed down about dark Saturday. She has seven or eight barges in tow, loaded with manufactured articles, railroad iron, and coke. Owing to the low water above here she was compelled to double trip it quite a distance. Pilots, Jas. Montague and James Madison.

—On the night of the 4th, James Keller, clerk of the wharf-boat at Owensboro, fell off the steamer Tarascon, between Enterprise and Graham's Landing, and was drowned.

—The towboat Arrow Line broke her shaft at Pecan Point in the Tallahatchie River. It was sent to Vicksburg for repairs.

—The Gov. Allen, Capt. Jas. G. Benson, has taken the place of the Natchez in the New Orleans and Vicksburg trade, the latter steamer having laid up.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The Fine New and Light Draught Passenger Steamer WEST VIRGINIA.

PETER DONALDSON, Commander, Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Geneva and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire on board.

jy22-964 S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED

Louisville and Kosendale Hydraulic Cement,

PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,

AND ANTHRACITE COAL.

347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,

jn16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.

LAW & McDOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,

No. 1 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Orders for shipments promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce. ap22-d40

S. TATE. S. W. ECKELS. R. ECKELS.

TATE, ECKELS & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Eggs, &c.

And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 97 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap11-p4

New Orleans SUGAR.

New crop good and prime New Orleans Sugar.

First of the Season.

JUST RECEIVED BY

WATT, LANG & CO.,

Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street.

jn11

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.

No. 15 MARKET STREET,

jn14-h29 Corner of First avenue.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

No. 366 Penn Street.

JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE OPENING of Church avenue, City of Allegheny.

No. 12, September Sessions, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that the report of the Viewers appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions on the opening of the above named avenue, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, and will be confirmed absolutely unless exceptions are filed thereto within ten days from this date.

W. B. RODGERS, City Solicitor.

JULY 8th, 1872. jy9-d6s

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of P. Fetherson, Bankrupt, Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

On this day warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of P. Fetherson, of the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged a Bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting

HOME NEWS.

Allegheny Water Committee.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Council held a meeting last evening and approved bills for the new water works to the amount of $29,-272.16, as follows: Wm. Smith, for pipes, $10,-698.25; Watson & Monroe, 80 per cent. of estimate on boilers, $6,000; A. Hartupee & Co., 80 per cent. of estimate cost on engine, $7,826; pay roll $1,070.27, Hatchinson & Co.; castings, $2,-044.04. The committee decided to cover the water tank with weatherboards.

Pittsburgh Savings Bank.

This institution has earned a high standing among our local banks for saving. Its career has been one of unbroken prosperity, it has been its way to the confidence of all; it has been selected as one of the depositaries of the county funds, also of the city funds. It will be seen, by reference to its business card in this paper, that its board of directors and officers are among our most capable, trustworthy, judicious, and responsible citizens. Such institutions as this, managed by such men, are a public benefit and blessing, and we are glad to record their progress and prosperity.

Fire in East Liberty.

About 10 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was sounded from box 25. The alarm was occasioned by the discovery of flames issuing from what are known as the Beitler's old stables, in the rear of Liberty Hall, East Liberty. The department was quickly on hand and speedily got to work. The adjacent property was saved but ten stables and sheds which stood upon the ground between Liberty Hall and railroad track were entirely destroyed. The horses and stock were all saved. The damage is estimated at about $2,000 which is over covered by insurance or not could not be ascertained.

The Postoffice Robber.

Special Officer Pender, attached to the United States Secret Service in this district, brought to this city yesterday, the man Charles A. Johnston, whose arrest in Mercer county was noticed in yesterday's paper. The officer found the prisoner at Middlesex, and on searching him found on his person seventy-two dollars' worth of postage stamps, the proceeds of the robbery of the postoffice in that place, and also a suit of clothes, which are the property of the postmaster. Two other men were connected with Johnston in this robbery, and the detectives believe they are on their track.

Johnston is believed to be the man who sometime since robbed the postoffice at Sunny Side, this county, and the post-master of that place is expected to be present at the examination to-day.

Religious Meeting.

In pursuance to a call, a meeting was held in the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church, Penn avenue, last evening, at 8 P. M., to consider the matter of holding revival meetings in this city.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. J. N. Baird, D.D., after which Rev. S. B. Reed was elected President and D. R. Ingram, Esq., Secretary.

Some important matters were brought before the meeting, after which a committee consisting of Rev. J. N. Baird, D.D., Rev. Wm. Greenough, Rev. S. B. Reed and T. H. Habe, Esq., were appointed to prepare a circular for the information of Christian workers in reference to holding union revival meetings this fall.

On motion the meeting adjourned, with prayer by Rev. Wm. Greenough.

Meat Inspector's Report.

Following is the report of Meat Inspector Lindsay for quarter ending June 30th, 1872: Condensed beef, 500 pounds; pork, 150 pounds; veal, 1,475 pounds; mutton, 380 pounds; calves, thirty-one head; eggs, eighty dozen.

Andrew Kohlsdorf was arrested and fined $22 and costs for selling bad mutton. He pleaded guilty.

The above condemned meats were disposed of in the usual manner.

Report of the East Liberty stock yards for the quarter ending June 30th. The report shows the shipment of stock East.

Cattle, 64,041; increase, 24,013. Hogs, 330,-744; increase, 86,686. Sheep, 322,942, increase, 64,586.

Of these there were dead: Cattle, 28; hogs, 1,187; sheep, 250.

The increased mortality of stock for the quarter is owing mainly to the extreme warm weather. No disease of any kind has made its appearance.

Temperance.

The Wilkinsburg Auxiliary to the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance met according to announcement in the M. E. Church, Rev. S. M. Henderson President in the chair. After singing, the meeting was opened by Rev. Mr. Beatty reading the 16th Psalm, and prayer by Rev. M. Hastings. After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, Rev. Mr. Reid was introduced to the audience and made a very effective speech, showing the necessity of ministers of the gospel and all lovers of religion feeling all their efforts to remove this temptation from our midst.

Rev. Mr. Greenough also made a very able and earnest speech, showing the evils of intemperance. Among the large audience he felt pleased to see so many young persons present, and urged them to continue to take an active part in the cause.

The meeting was interspersed with some excellent singing by the church choir.

South Side Fire.

Yesterday morning about four o'clock a fire occurred on James street, Ormsby borough, which resulted in the destruction of two frame houses. One of the buildings, a double frame house, was occupied by James Murphy and Henry Donahoe, and the adjoining house by William Barrett. As water was very scarce, it was with great difficulty that a further spread of the flames was prevented. The great bulk of the household furniture, with the exception of that of Mr. Donahoe, was saved from the devouring element. The double house was owned by the occupants. Murphy and Donahoe, and the loss will be in the neighborhood of $4,000, upon which the former has an insurance of $600, and the latter, we understand, is fully insured. The two story frame occupied by Mr. Barrett, was owned by the P. V. & C. Railroad Company, which is valued at $1,000, and which is not insured. The origin of the fire is attributed to a defective flue by Fire Marshal Butler.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

We need not remind our older citizens of this long established, and very strong and favorite Insurance Company. The history of its Pittsburgh branch, formerly conducted by the late Geo. Cochran and for many years past by Mr. J. G. Coffin, has been one unvarying prosperous. The old Franklin enjoys a well earned high reputation for the large business done, and for the prompt and honorable adjustment and payment of losses. Mr. Coffin, who has been so long the popular agent for this city, now removed to Philadelphia is succeeded by Coffin, Kellogg & Co., whose office is at corner of Wood street and Third in the room of J. J. Hill, and having special charge, who will be found an experienced and accommodating underwriter.

Reference to the advertisement of the company in another column will show that since 1829 it has paid $7,000,000 of losses, and also that its cash assets at the first of January last were $5,455,749. It will thus be seen that the Franklin is among the very strongest and safest companies in the whole country.

Robbed on the Cars.

Last evening a very respectable German gentleman of advanced years enlered the Mayor's office and stated that he had been the victim of a robbery on the cars of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. His story is that he left this city on the 11:20 A. M., train for Coleman's Sidings. When near Mc Candless station, he felt very warm and therefore removed his coat and hat, and carefully doubling up the former deposited it on the seat and moved over to a seat on the other side of the car, the body side. Just before reaching his destination he put on his coat, and when the train stopped, he alighted and proceeded toward his residence. On his arrival there he discovered that his pocket-book had been stolen from the inner pocket of his coat. The wallet contained $90 in money and a large number of valuable papers which have relation to a law suit in which he is now engaged. The gentleman says that Charles Sas, a passenger on the same train got in at Mc Candless station and sat down in the seat next to him, and he suspects him of being the thief; he cannot, however, give any description of the person.

The Turf.

The Equestrian Jubilee, which was to have been held at McKee's Rocks, on Commissioner McGonigle's beautiful park there, and which was postponed on account of the rain will yesterday, took place at the appointed hour in the afternoon. Despite the excessively hot sun, more than five hundred people, principally of horse lovers and fanciers, and a number of ladies, were in attendance. The course, a beautiful one, was in most excellent order. General good cheer prevailed all around. The first prize was for best trotting, best three in five heats. "Snooks," owned by Patterson, won in an exciting contest against his pretty rival a brown mare owned by Thos. Mackey. The score stood for the horses 3,6—3,7—3,1. That of the mare in alternate heats 3,7—3,5. Many large bets were made on the result, and much money changed hands. For the pacing prize some four or five entries were made. "Romeo," owned by Capt. McCarthey, won the purse in the straight heats, registering 2,38—3,01—2,58. The races were very exciting all around; and thus very pleasantly was inaugurated the beautiful course at McKee's Rocks.

Spreading Small-pox.

There is some excitement in Wheeling, just now over a "small-pox case" which has just been brought to light. The *Intelligencer* thus tells the story: A sad case came to our knowledge yesterday in connection with the small-pox case of H. Smith, who it will be remembered came here with Pompaugh's circus. The next night after Mr. Smith came here the same room, and probably the same bed that he occupied the night previous was occupied by Mr. Harman Bennett, who lives near Ryerson's Station, Greene county, Pa., and is the mail carrier between this city and that point. About ten or twelve days thereafter he was taken with the small-pox, and his wife took the small-pox in its worst form and died therefrom. On the discovery of the nature of the disease the family was abandoned by the neighbors. Mr. Bomhart and his two sons put the body in a coffin and themselves carried it to the grave and interred it. Every member of the family afterwards had an attack of the disease, except two children who had been previously vaccinated. One or two deaths have also occurred in Monongalia county, West Va., by the disease contracted from the same patient while at Fairmont.

THE LYNCH-HADFIELD MURDER.

Second Day of the Trial—More Testimony from Mrs. Teets—The Defence and its Theory—The Case Drawing to a Close.

The trial of "Bruiser" Lynch for the murder of William Hadfield was continued yesterday in the Criminal Court—Judges Stowe and Sterrett on the bench. The public interest in this remarkable case has not in the least abated, and consequently the Common Pleas court room was crowded both inside and outside the rails.

The defendant manifested the same intelligent interest in the proceedings as was so noticeable upon the opening day. He kept up a constant whispering with the counsel, suggesting questions bearing upon the particulars of the tragedy. During W. D. Moore, Esq's, admirable summing up speech he kept his eyes fixed upon the speaker and hardly ever removed them save to watch the jury when Mr. M made any very strong points. Mrs. Hadfield, with several members of her family were present, and she also watched the case very closely save when any touching mention was made of her dead husband. At these times her emotions overcame her and she more than once indulged in convulsive and loud sobbings.

THE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Teets, recalled.—When I came out of the room my brother was leaning on the kitchen table; he left the house by the side door; do not remember my brother lighting a candle; there are four apartments to the house; you have to go in the yard to get in the kitchen; there was a small piece of candle in the house; do not know how my brother was dressed when he broke into my room; I think he had ——— off when I saw him in the dining room; I distinctly remember my brother had a vest on or —think he ——— he took his collar off when he went out to the ——— and threw it into his hat; he was in the house four or five minutes before he took his coat off; my door was not locked when Hadfield called at my house; Ambrose always came in through the gate and side door; the gate generally makes a noise when opened or shut; my brother asked me what I was doing with a man to my room before Mrs. McManus came down stairs. I did not have my dress off; went into another room to change my dress to go to the Mayor's office; it was between ten and twenty minutes after the difficulty when Ambrose left the house; did not try to blow the lamp out; did not have a scuffle with Ambrose for the lamp; the lamp was burning all night; Mr. Hadfield's hat was lying on the bureau, and I hid it in the bed; do not know whether my brother had been drinking any that day or not; he acted more like a crazy man than a drunken man; I had not been drinking any that evening; Mr. Hadfield was never in my house but twice—the night he was cut and the evening previous, when he brought me home; he did not stay in the house over five minutes.

Re-direct.—I am thirty-six years old, my husband rented the house I live in, and I pay the rent since he went away; I put the hat under the bed-clothes because I was afraid Ambrose would come back and see it; have no grudge against my brother.

Cross-examined.—I know James Robinson; he came to my house after my brother's clothes; he told me then that I would hang my brother as high as Haman.

Hugh Fleming, sworn.—Am Sheriff of Allegheny county; knew the deceased; he was one of my deputies; he was about forty years of age; he was a stout man; on the evening before he was killed he was sitting at the desk when I left the office.

Cross-examined.—Hadfield was in the prime of life; he was a robust healthy man; he had no official business calling to the house of Mrs. Teets that I know of.

Richard Fife sworn.—Am a Deputy Sheriff of the county; knew the deceased; saw him the evening before his decease; heard him say that his gaiters or shoes hurt his feet.

Cross-examined.—Hadfield had been watching at the Alden House, and attending to some business there for the office; there was no necessity of his being there after ten o'clock, the night he was killed.

R. Munson Purcell sworn—Knew the deceased; was with him until about seven o'clock on the evening preceding his death; have heard no complaint of his feet; he came to my office some time since; on two different occasions took off his shoes and bathed his feet.

Cross-examined.—Knew deceased; frequently met him; he told me he had to go to the Alden House and up on Beaver street, and asked me to go along.

Mrs. Hadfield sworn.—I am the widow of William Hadfield; my husband always had very tender feet, and bathed them every evening; we were married nineteen years ago and have six children; the youngest is two years old. Mrs. Teets has worked for me off and on for fifteen years; she visited at my house; I was at Mrs. Teets house on Monday preceding my husband's death; she asked my advice on some business, and I told her she had better see my husband; she came to our house that evening and saw Mr. Hadfield, and he went home with her at my request; he returned home before ten o'clock; the next evening at supper he told me he had to go and shut up a place and then would go and attend to that business for Mrs. Teets and might not be home before eleven o'clock.

George Hadfield sworn.—Am a son of the deceased; he always bathed his feet the first thing in the evening after coming home.

Dr. D. B. Smith, sworn.—Have been a practicing physician for two and a half years; was called to see the deceased after midnight on the night of the 27th of June; was called out of my office and found several persons bearing Hadfield on a lounge towards the tombs; he was living when I examined him, but died while I was with him; there was a transverse wound about an inch in length in the left breast, which penetrated the heart; this would have caused his death; there were several other wounds; Dr. Kirker and myself made a post mortem examination of the body; we found that the wound penetrated the ventricle of the heart; the sack surrounding the heart was penetrated and was filled with coagulated blood; we were positive that the wound first described caused death; one of the wounds in the back was two inches deep and penetrated the upper lobe of the lung.

Cross-examined.—I was at the house occupied by Mrs. Teets in January last, attending Lynch (The Doctor here explained, or demonstrated how the wounds were probably inflicted.) It would be impossible to inflict wounds like that in the back while the man was rising out of bed; the wounds might have been inflicted while he was in bed without necessarily soiling the bed with blood as the underclothing would probably hold it for some time.

The Commonwealth here rested, and the case for the defense was opened by Mr. Braden, who stated that the fact that Wm. Hadfield met his death at the hands of the defendant was not denied, and that the question to be decided by the jury was whether the killing amounted to murder in any of its degrees. The line of defense would be that the act was committed under an insane impulse, created by the circumstances of finding a man in the room with his sister.

The following testimony was taken on the part of the defense:

Wm. Charles, sworn.—Am a policeman in Allegheny City; know Mrs. Teets; was called to her house on the night of the murder, and arrested Mrs. Teets and two other women; I found a man's shoes and stockings in the bed-room; also saw a hat, collar and necktie; officer Lindsay found the hat and collar.

Cross-examined.—MRS. Teets made no objection to the search; she let me in the hall door.

A. Paul Robinson, sworn.—Know Lynch; was with him on the night of the murder; parted with him about twelve o'clock in front of Mrs. Teets' house; I live further up the street; Lynch had been drinking some that afternoon; can't say whether he drank anything in the evening or not.

Officer Wilson, sworn.—Am one of the police force in Allegheny; saw Hadfield the night he was injured; after he had been brought to the Mayor's office I examined his clothing and found that his pants were unbuttoned.

Several other witnesses were called, but failed to answer, and the testimony closed.

Mr. Mackerell, counsel for the defendant, submitted points as follows:

First—If the jury find, under the evidence, that the circumstances under which the killing was done were of such a character as to affect the mind of the defendant to such a degree as to create an impulse which he could not control, the law will not hold him responsible.

Second—If the jury have a reasonable doubt, arising from the evidence, as to the state of the mind of the defendant at the time of the killing, they must give him the benefit of the doubt, and cannot convict.

The Commonwealth held that there was no legal provocation.

W. D. Moore, Esq., on the part of the Commonwealth, requested the Court to charge that if the accused was really in illicit intercourse with Mrs. Teets as claimed, such fact should not reduce his guilt from that of murder to manslaughter.

In support of this point the gentleman quoted from the books at length, claiming that a brother had no legal guardianship over a sister and no right to take an oversight over her actions any more than a sister had to do the same towards a brother.

W. D. Moore, Esq., then addressed the jury on the part of the Commonwealth. The learned gentleman carefully reviewed the testimony, dwelling at considerable length on the confessions and utterances of Lynch. He controverted the theory of the defense that the defendant was insane at the time of the murder, and claimed that such men as Lynch were not subject to paroxysms of piety and purity which would bring on fits of temporary or emotional insanity. If his crime was anything, it was wilful, deliberate, cold-blooded murder. He did not believe that there was any wrong between Mrs. Teets and the deceased, and claimed that this was proved mainly by the open manner in which Hadfield had spoken to his family and others as to the proposed visit to Mrs. Teets house. In conclusion Mr. Moore dwelt upon the hawkish sentimentality with which it has become fashionable to surround murderers, and expressed the belief that if Lynch was guilty of anything it was murder in the first degree, and that if so he richly deserved to receive the death sentence.

Mr. Moore's speech occupied an hour and three-quarters in delivery and was a splendid effort. Such speeches are rarely heard in our Criminal Court.

H. Mackerell, Esq., followed for the defense in a well delivered speech of over an hour and a half. He claimed that Hadfield's visit to the house of Mrs. Teets at or near midnight was a suspicious circumstance. He then referred at length to the manner in which the deceased was dressed when first picked up, and the absence of his boots and shoes, his collar and cravat, and the condition of his pantaloons. If Mrs. Teets had been Lynch's wife instead of his sister and the facts were as the defense claimed them to be, his client would have been justified in killing Hadfield, but this woman was only his sister. Counsel claimed that the discovery of the dead man in his sister's bedroom alone was sufficient to unsettle his reason and for a time possess him with dark and dangerous thoughts. After carefully reviewing the testimony, Mr. M. concluded with a telling appeal for the saving of Lynch's life.

At the close of Mr. Mackerell's address, it being six o'clock, Court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

District Attorney Bayne will then make the closing argument, and the case will likely go to the jury before noon.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Meeting Yesterday—Reports of Committees —Music in the Schools to be Continued—Teachers Elected.

The regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon in the High School building, the following members being present:

Messrs. Ahl, Caldwell, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Kehew, Lewis, Mitchell, McEwen, Nobbs, Praetsch, Rankin, Shaw, Sims, Wilkinson, and President Wilson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of Prof. Jillson, the Principal of the High School was read, giving the enrollment and attendance for the fifteen days during which the school was in session during the month of June 1872, as follows:

ENROLLED:

Males.....129 Females.....143

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE:

Males.....115 Females.....128

On motion the report was received.

The Secretary, Mr. John A. Sergeant, reported that since the last meeting of the Board warrants to the amount of $17,760.30 had been drawn on the treasury for the salaries of teachers. Report received and filed.

The Treasurer's report showed the Board to be indebted to him to balance overdrawn, $26,21-63. Report received and filed.

The President announced that the bonds of the new Treasurer had been approved.

The Committee on High School reported that they had consulted the Principal of the High School in regard to a change in the course of study, and would recommend that those who may desire to prepare themselves for College, be allowed to drop one or more studies from the English or Scientific course, and give additional time to the study of Latin or Greek; that the Principal of the High School be instructed to arrange such additional studies for the female pupils of the High School; that more time be given in future to the subject of drawing and vocal music; that one teacher, who should give his whole time to the art of reading and speaking, be employed for the next term; that an additional teacher be employed on account of the large number admitted to the High School at the last examination.

On motion, the recommendations of the committee were acted upon and adopted *seriatim*. The report was afterwards adopted as a whole.

The Committee on Colored Schools recommended that the resignation of Prof. Atwood, the Principal of the Miller street school, be accepted. The recommendation was adopted and the resignation accepted.

On motion of Mr. Nobbs the matter of electing teachers for the Miller street school was referred to the Committee on Colored Schools, with power to act.

The following is the report of Prof. Jillson, showing the results of the examination of candidates for admission to the High School:

To the Central Board of Education.

GENTLEMEN: According to appointment, the faculty of the High School held an examination of candidates for admission on the 28th and 26th inst. Herewith are submitted for your inspection copies of the questions used; also a tabulated statement of the markings on the answers to the same, estimated in per cent. From this it appears that holders of the following card numbers have passed the examination for admission, viz.: have obtained an average of sixty-five per cent. on all studies, and not less than forty per cent on any one study:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 42, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 82, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 113, 114, 115, 117, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 132, 137, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 148, 149, 155, 157, 158, 160, 163, 165, 166, 167, 169, 171, 172, 175, 176, 177, 181, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 226, 227, 231, 233, 234, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 253, 255, 256, 258, 260, 263, 265, 267, 268, 270, 272, 273, 276, 277, 282, 286, 287, 291, 292, 293, 297.

The following numbers are each deficient in one subject, the papers not having been received, though it is claimed they were handed in. I would, therefore, recommend a re-examination on those particular subjects. Nos. 27, 111, 118, 264, 274.

The following numbers were present a part of the time and did well, but were absent from a part of the examination, as is alleged, on account of sickness, loss of time, etc. Perhaps it would be well to permit an examination on the studies omitted. No. 257 communicated that his history papers on that subject was therefore canceled, and the number reported deficient. Respectfully submitted,

B. C. JILLSON.

June 29, 1872.

On motion all those who passed examination were admitted, and those who failed in but one study were allowed another examination.

On motion of Mr. Nobbs, the matter of music in the schools was called up.

The matter was formally brought before the Board by a motion that the music in the schools be continued.

Mr. Shaw said that if the music-teaching in the schools was to be conducted as heretofore, he would oppose its continuance, as he considered it a humbug. Of the five thousand dollars that were expended upon it.

Mr. Wilkinson thought that the principal objection raised was that the scholars were not taught to sing by note. He fully agreed with that even if the teaching of music in the schools did not result in turning out first-class musicians, it was a useful branch to the pupils, and would give them a start in the study, which they might continue after they left the schools. We want more music in the schools instead of less.

Mr. Hartman said that the music would result in greater benefits if more time were given to the subject. If there are objections let us remove them; but let us have the music.

The motion being agreed to, the motion to continue music in the schools was carried.

On motion the further consideration of the music question was referred to the Committee on Music.

Mr. Nobbs moved that the Board proceed to consider the recommendation of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries in regard to the salary of the Principal of the High School. The committee recommending that the salary be $2,500.

Mr. Lewis moved to increase the salary to three thousand dollars.

Mr. Hartman moved to amend the amendments to $2,800.

Mr. Nobbs favored the advance to three thousand dollars. He thought that the only way to keep a good man in his place was to pay him a good salary.

The vote on the last amendment, $3,000, was lost by a tie vote—5 to 5.

The amendment, $2,800, was lost by a vote of 10 to 6.

The original motion of 2,500 was lost by a tie vote—5 to 5.

Mr. Nobbs moved that the salary be fixed at $2,700. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Nobbs the salaries of the four Professors of the High School were increased from $1,700 to $1,750.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell the Professor of Natural Science was raised to a full professorship.

The salary of Professor Atwood was fixed at $1,500; teachers in drawing $300; training teachers $750.

On motion of Mr. Nobbs the consideration of the salaries of the music teachers was laid over until the next meeting.

The fixing of the salaries of the additional teachers was referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, with request to report at the next meeting.

The Board then proceeded to the election of teachers for the High School. The teachers of last year were elected, with the exception of the following: H. W. Bancroft, Professor of Applied Mathematics; C. A. Kenaston, Professor of Belleslettres.

The Secretary was instructed to provide ice water for the room at the next meeting of the Board.

Mr. Hartman moved the Secretary be instructed to advertise for teachers to fill the vacancies, and that the examination of the applicants be held on the first Monday in August. Carried.

On motion, adjourned.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

The man Knowles, who was on Monday charged before Mayor Blackmore with committing an outrage upon a young colored girl, yesterday waived a hearing and in default of $2,000 bail, was fully committed to trial.

Andrew Weise yesterday made an information before the Mayor, charging Martin Foley with assault and battery. Foley's dog wanted to bite Weise, and when he remonstrated with the owner of the canine, that gentleman knocked Weise down. He gave bail for court.

The man Thompson, who attempted to rob Mr. William Mullen in the Pacific Express train, mentioned in yesterday's issue of the DISPATCH, was yesterday committed to jail in default of $2,000 bail, to answer at court.

The Mayor yesterday morning disposed of twenty-five common cases.

G. W. Gordon and G. W. Strein, the two men charged with larcenies of freight from the Pennsylvania Railroad, were held by Mayor Blackmore for trial, in the sum of $1,000 each. This was on only one of the charges against them, and there are four or five others.

Rose Hazen, being grossly intoxicated was retired for sixty days to the Work House.

Thomas, Michael and Patrick Hollaran were arrested in the Fourteenth Ward Station House for disorderly conduct and left $50 each for their appearance.

An errand boy of A. C. Bakewell's, named Manuel Zullinger, was sent to the House of Refuge yesterday by the Mayor for stealing from his employer.

Mayor Callow had six common cases before him yesterday morning. Wm. Wallace, Eliza Wallace, and Phinola Hazlett were sent to the Work House for thirty days.

Before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, Ann Lunn made an information against a man named Markle, charging him with assault and battery. She alleges that he made an attack upon her, knocking her down and otherwise abusing her. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

For drunkenness and disorderly conduct George Keeler was committed to the Work House for thirty days, by Mayor Callow.

Peter Becker, a tailor man, made an information before Alderman Taylor, charging a boy named James McAllister with stealing a till which was attached to his wagon. Warrant issued.

Before Mayor Callow, Mary Deany yesterday charged her husband, John Deany, with assault and battery in attacking her and choking her. John was fined fifty dollars and costs.

Fred Meyers was yesterday fined ten dollars and costs by Mayor Callow for disorderly conduct. When the Mayor announced the fine, Meyers became very angry and noisy, and his fine was increased to twenty-five dollars. In default of payment he was sent to the Work House for thirty days.

Gold rings, bracelets, lockets, gold pencils, necklaces, watch guards and chains, in endless variety, at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

BREVITIES.

ONE hundred and sixty-six applications have been received for positions as teachers in the Allegheny public schools.

THE Central Board occupied three hours yesterday in their deliberations, while the thermometer was far up in the nineties.

MRS. PALMER, of East Liberty, was prostrated by the heat on Monday afternoon. At last accounts she was still in a critical condition.

A TEAM of horses attached to a brewery wagon ran away yesterday evening on Mount Washington. The wagon and several kegs of beer were entirely demolished.

THE committee on the celebration of the "Fourth" at Wineb[illegible]'s Grove, will meet at Col. John H. Stewart's office, Postoffice, this afternoon at two o'clock.

THE Baltimore Convention yesterday did not seem to drive our citizens mad with excitement, for cause them to go into ecstacies over the prospect of Greeley's nomination.

THE Baltimore Convention assembled yesterday and was all the talk on the streets. "What will they do was the common query?" "Nominate Greeley," the universal answer.

THE Gas Committee of Allegheny Council held a meeting last evening and ——— the bill of the Allegheny Ga[illegible] ——— approved the ——— to $4,559 for ——— Company, amounting the ——— lighting the city with gas during the ——— of June.

ON last Monday John Meyerhof was raising his house, in Reserve township, when the supports gave way and one side of the building fell. His son, Charles Meyerhof, who was assisting him, fell and broke his arm.

THE following teachers have been elected by the school directors of the Twenty-third ward: Principal, J. H. Douglas; grammar department, Miss Amanda Lindsay; intermediate, Miss Ellen Lobie; primary, Miss Hattie Wiley. For the Brown's and Hill schools no election was made.

THE conferees of the XXIIId Congressional District, who have been in session for two days past at the Monongahela House in this city, have adjourned without coming to any decision as to a candidate. They will re-convene on the 23d inst., at the same place, when it is hoped a decision will be made.

AFTER every other friend and occasional correspondent, Arthur L. Thomas, Esq., chief of the Congressional Documentary Department at Washington, is in the city on a furlough till after the election. As usual, he has our thanks for several interesting public documents, fresh from the Government press.

THE School Board of the Seventeenth ward have elected the following teachers: Principal, T. J. Duncan; grammar teachers, Misses Burtt, Bloom and Hallen; medium departments, Misses DeKnight, Metcalfe, Kaufman, and Kelley; primary department, Misses Graham, Mitchell, Lindsay, Evans, Kingin, Craig, Hill and Cooper.

AS ripe green apples would not satisfy the blood-thirsty proprietors of pea-nut stands, they have now imported a large supply of green peaches with which to torture the stomachs of the little boys who invest their nickels in green refreshments. The Board of Health should investigate such matters if they desire to keep the cholera from the city.

THE valued correspondent, "O. Fiddle Styx," in Oakdale, has favored us with a well written account of the literary societies of the Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute, but his Journalistic eye will discover that we cannot make room for it in the columns of the DISPATCH. It is much too lengthy for our space. It will suffice to say that the entertainment was of the highest order, both in a literary and musical sense of the word.

IT HAS BEEN intimated that one of the planks in the Baltimore platform will recommend the election of Greeley on the grounds that his administration will be favorable to the coming crops. This however is intended to catch the votes of honest agriculturalists. We advise the farmers to place no confidence in such promises, as Greeley's administration would only result in a large crop of dead beats which would spring up about the White House grounds.

EARLY yesterday morning an unknown party burst open the doors of the St. Charles Hotel bar room, and had a jolly good time among the liquors, viands and cigars, which, from the genial confusion of the night before, were left undiscussed. The detectives are after the burglars, and we should not be surprised should they be captured and sent to the Work House. The destruction of a Weighmaster was proceeded with. The candidates were Messrs. Henry Kattlemann, Geo. Trautman and Geo. H. Leithead. The vote resulted Rattleman 1 vote, Trautman 3 votes, Leithead 3 votes. The majority, a new ballot was ordered. Mr. Rattleman was then dropped from the list as he had only one vote. The second ballot resulted: Trautman 6 votes, Leithead 6 votes.

Mr. Trautman was therefore declared elected Weighmaster.

Mr. Brown moved that a regular Assessor be appointed to assess and collect the business tax. Carried.

Messrs. A. J. Rapp and John N. Jarrett were nominated. The vote resulted: Rapp 7 votes, Jarrett 1 vote. Mr. Rapp was therefore declared elected.

Mr. Ihmsen, of the Finance Committee, reported that the borough owed the treasurer $2,827.65, he having advanced that sum. There is no money in the treasury. Report accepted.

Mr. Brown, of the Street Committee, reported that since the last meeting the contract for pavement in front of the residence of Mr. Ihmsen, the contract for the sewer on Twenty-first street; also that the weigh-scales are being built on Eighteenth street, between Carson street and the alley back, which will be finished by Saturday next. In relation to the laying of the track of the P. V. & C. Railroad Company at Josephine street, Mr. Brown was instructed and begged the company to lay the track in such a manner as not to interfere with the rights of the citizens of the borough. They always were put away with grumbling and insults. The proper understanding exists between fair employers and fair workmen suggests expedients which modify the hardships of exposure. But after all, every man is his own best judge as to what he can bear under the burning sun, and should consult health and prudence above every other consideration. The fact of the energy of the paid and efficient Street Commissioner, Mr. Fred Schutte, in other matter reported was about the filling up of the pond on Sarah street, near Twenty-first street, which is breeding pestilence during this hot weather.

Mr. Kernler moved that the Street Committee have power to act in regard to the filling up or draining of the pond, which they everthink best. Carried.

The matter of the trouble with the P. V. & C. S. E. track at Josephine street, was referred back to the committee, with instructions to proceed legally against the company.

The Street Committee also presented the following favorable recommendations:

Petition for the grading and paving of Twenty-fourth from Manning street to Josephine street. The Burgess stated that the request could not be complied with as the street is not platted. Mr. Carson stated that he would sign a injunction from court against opening that street below Carson.

Mr. Fischer moved that Twenty-fourth street be laid out between Carson and Josephine street. Carried.

Petition for a 20 inch pipe sewer on Edwards alley from Twentieth street west. Prayer of petitioners granted and an ordinance ordered for the sewer.

Petition for the grading, paving and curbing of Jane street, between Nineteenth and Twenty-seventh street. Granted.

Mr. Brown moved that the street be paved between the points petitioned for and that the property holders on the street shall vote whether they want wooden or cobble stone pavement. Carried.

BURGESS' REPORT.

The Burgess made the following report for the month ending July 9th, 1872:

Number of persons committed	17
Paid fines and costs	40
Total	57
Amount of fines received	$167 00
Received for permits from night soilers	6 00
Total	$173 00
Amount of costs due from persons committed	59 80
Subject to order of Treasurer	$113 20

Accepted and filed.

The police jolly roll for the last month amounted to $240.

A number of bills were read, and warrants were ordered for the several amounts.

A warrant amounting to $650.50 was ordered for the Street Commissioners' expenses for the last month.

Mr. Kemler moved that the ordinance prohibiting boys to swim in the river be repealed as far as it refers to the wharf between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth street. Lost.

Mr. Ihmsen thought the borough might erect a bath house.

On motion, adjourned.

Ornament your houses. There are a hundred styles of articles which will help you in this respect, at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Franklin Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

Statuettes and fine vases, all sizes and styles, at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

Sewer Pipe.

Freeman's sewer pipe are equal to the best in use, and require no corner advertising or bogus certificates from annonymous contractors to sell them. Their superiority and great demand speak itself much in their favor. James Reno, General Agent, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

A real good article of jewelry is something hard to get now-a-days, but there is no trouble if you call at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

Terra Cotta Ware.

Fancy and plain chimney tops, flue lining clay stove pipe, lawn vases, flower pots, range course, window heads, and dozens of other things made of Terra Cotta; also fire brick and fire tile, at Reno's, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

Fine lockets and chains of the most unique and novel patterns, at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

Beautiful Lawn Seats and Park Settees, $6 50 to $7 50 each. Address LIVINGSTON & CO., 253 Washington ave., Allegheny City. WMF

Have you looked at those new and beautiful Mantle ornaments at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

All forms of congestion, including headache, dizziness, appoplexy, &c., are promptly relieved by Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cin., O. For sale by all druggists.

Gents' fine chronometers and hunting case watches, all warranted to be reliable time-keepers, at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

THE GREAT GAS WELL.

The Latest Sensation in the Oil Regions—More of the Newton Well.

Reference has heretofore been made in these columns to the latest sensation in the oil regions —the great Newton Gas Well, but the following details by a reporter of the Titusville *Herald* will explain the curiosity further. The well is located on the Nelson farm, five miles northeast of Titusville.

This is the second well which has been sunk upon the farm. The first well was put down last fall about sixty rods northeast of the present gas well, and it proved to be a dry hole. The territory remained dormant until about two months ago, when the Newton well was commenced. It was completed about three weeks ago. There was an excellent third sand found, forty-one feet in thickness. It was drilled a wet hole and cased with 3¼ inch casing. There was only a slight indication of gas, until the water was exhausted some two weeks ago, when an immense flow of gas issued from the casing, throwing a column of water several ——— into the air. It was ——— quired feet into the ——— divided into seven two-inch ——— of which sufficed to run the engine, the pressure of the steam gauge indicating seventy-five pounds to the square inch, with all of the other six pipes open.

Judging from the height of the column of water, namely, 786 feet, required to keep the gas down, the pressure of the gas in the 3¼ inch casing must be in the neighborhood of 350 pounds to the square inch, and the flow considerably in excess of 500,000 cubic feet per day. The amount of coal required to produce this amount of illuminating gas would be sixty-four tons per day. The quality of the gas is very superior and it differs materially from that found in the other famous wells at Sandy, Stewart Run, &c., in that it appears to be a dry gas, no hydrocarbon with an excess of hydrogen, and is therefore incondensible except by extreme pressure and intense cold. The gas issuing from other wells all contains an excess of carbon and is therefore more or less condensible. From this fact it is a perfect illuminating gas and requires little if any purification.

About four o'clock on Sunday last one of the employes at the well fired the gas. The concussion was so great that the ground was shaken for many yards around. By unscrewing the pipes and inserting stopcocks the flame was extinguished yesterday afternoon at one o'clock. Four two-inch pipes were then, with the necessary stopcocks, connected with the casing and allowed to project, two from each side of the derrick. On the end of these were screwed perpendicular lengths of two-inch pipe twenty feet long, and everything being in readiness, about four o'clock they were again fired consecutively. The ignition of the gas from the four jets was perfectly deafening. The gas rose from each in a column of about three feet without igniting, and from this point up the flame was about thirty feet in height and nearly ten feet in diameter at the top. There was not the